صورة من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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WEATHER—PARIS: Wednesday, warm; showers. Temp. 29-19 (24-66). Thursday, possible showers. LONDON: Wednesday, possible showers. Temp. 26-16 (79-61). Thursday, variable. CHANNEL: Slight to moderate. ROME: Wednesday, clear. Temp. 30-17 (86-63). NEW YORK: Wednesday, fair. Temp. 29-19 (84-66).
INTERNATIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria ..... 22 S. | Lebanon £2.00
Belgium ..... 30 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ..... 20 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 3.50 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 2.50 Dr.
Eire ..... 15 P. | Netherlands ..... 1.60 F'dr.
Finland ..... 2.50 F.M. | Nigeria ..... 60 K.
France ..... 2.50 F. | Norway ..... 2 N.Kr.
Germany ..... 1.50 D.M. | Portugal ..... 15 Esc.
Great Britain ..... 15 P. | Spain ..... 75 Ptas.
Greece ..... 25 Dr. | Sweden ..... 2.50 S.Kr.
India ..... Rs. 6 | Switzerland ..... 1.50 S.Fr.
Iran ..... 50 Rials | Turkey ..... T.£ 8
Italy ..... 400 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.35
Israel ..... I.£ 5.00 | Yugoslavia ..... 15 D.
Kenya ..... Shs 7

9,364 * * PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1977 Established 1887

AU Asks ...ity for ...ruggle in ...hodesia

By Jonathan C. Randal

...EVILLE, Gabon, July 5 ...The Organization of Afri...nity summit meeting all ...ficially anointed the mill...triotic Front today as the ...ntative of rival African ...list guerrillas pledged to ...hodesia from white rule. ...n ambiguous resolution as ...r-day meeting ended did ...cifically withdraw the 49-...organization's recognition ...he Marxist-backed Patri...ont's civilian rivals, Bishop ...Muzorewa and the Rev. ...ingi Sithole.

...resolution avoided the "endorsement" or "recog... in asking "all Zimbabwe...s black Rhodesians call ...ives] devoted to the strug... the liberation of their ... to do so within the ...ic Front."

...a Nkomo and Robert ..., leaders of the Patriotic ...linking the nationalists' ...al guerrilla forces in un...alition, spoke of the OAU's ...t "recognition."

...too, did Mr. Sithole's ...men, who insisted, "We ...ccept the decision at all," ...arned that the resolution ... it impossible for Zim... to unite."

...Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo, ...s than a week ago heaped ...nd abuse on their rivals, ...ed to reflect the summit's ... desire for nationalist ...y going through the mo... of stressing the "door is ...

...Zimbabwe nationalist reso... was the most far-reaching ... of the four-day summit, ...was marked by backbiting ...sults.

Discontent Possible

...the Rhodesia resolution ...disappoint the Patriotic ...which had sought all pos...military, political and dip... support.

...resolution urged members ...rain from acts of support... individuals, which would risk ...g more than one army for ...eration and defense of an ...dent Zimbabwe."

...nically, the resolution did ...revent African countries ...ding Bishop Muzorewa and ...ithole, who could claim ...ey are not individuals, but ...of organizations.

...ited with winning crucial ... for the Patriotic Front ...ubian President Kenneth ...a, the only leader of the ...d "front-line" states who ...esent.

...summit also:

...elayed until mid-October ...ion of the Western Saha... ...ere Algerian-backed Poli...guerrillas are fighting Mo... and Mauritania, which an... the former Spanish terri...

...ppointed two committees to ... border disputes pitting ...and Chad and Ethiopia and ...dan. Similar problems be... Somalia and Ethiopia were ...d to a committee set up ...ago to defuse periodic ten... between them.

...alia's representative accused ...ia of having killed more ...a million people in the last ...nths.

...dopted a Senegalese motion, ...d by the moderate majori... asking members to refrain ...resorting to foreign inter...

...inued on Page 2, Col. 2)



United Press International.

Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, left front, meeting with U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon, right front, in the Kremlin. Next to Brezhnev is the Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister, Vasily Kuznetsov; Jack Matlock, a counsel at the embassy, is next to Mr. Toon.

Reportedly Rules Out Early Summit

Brezhnev Meets Toon, Lectures Him

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, July 5 (NYT).—Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev today received U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon and gave him a letter for delivery to President Carter.

[In Washington, UPI reported that sources said Mr. Brezhnev evidently would prefer to hold a summit meeting with Mr. Carter after an arms limitation agreement is reached, rather than a *get-acquainted session now.*

[Mr. Brezhnev's position, reportedly conveyed in a personal letter to Mr. Carter, apparently rules out an early summit. White House aides previously had speculated that a summit meeting could be held as early as August in Alaska. That apparently now is out.]

The contents of the letter were not disclosed, but the press agency Tass said that Mr. Brezhnev was replying to a letter that he had received earlier from Mr. Carter. This immediately raised speculation here that Mr. Brezhnev might be responding to Mr. Carter's proposal, mentioned publicly last week, for a summit meeting this year.

According to an informed Western diplomatic source, Mr. Toon found the Soviet leader in better form than he had appeared during Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's visit to Moscow in March. The source reported that Mr. Toon had left today's meeting feeling that recent reports from Paris about Mr. Brezhnev's *deteriorating health were exaggerated.*

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said that the meeting with Mr. Toon had lasted for an hour and 40 minutes in Mr. Brezhnev's office at the Kremlin, but he declined to go into details. The wording of the Tass report suggested that Mr. Brezhnev had used the occasion to lash out anew at the Carter administration's outspokenness on human rights, which has clearly upset Moscow.

Tass reported that the Soviet leader had "reaffirmed the principled line of the Soviet Union in questions of relations with the United States" and had stressed that these "should be based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and noninterference into each other's internal affairs." The Kremlin has habitually countered Western criticism of human rights violations by charging interference in its internal affairs.

In what sounded like a lecture to Mr. Toon, Tass said that Mr. Brezhnev had "noted a number of aspects in U.S. policy which do not accord with the aim of a constructive development of relations in the interests of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of stronger peace."

It appeared that the Soviet leader had raised other points of contention, such as the failure to achieve a new strategic arms limitation accord to replace the interim one that expires in October. The U.S. Embassy spokesman said that Mr. Toon has also "laid out the views of the American government on the issues that were discussed."

First Reception

It was the first time that Mr. Brezhnev had officially received Mr. Toon, who arrived in Moscow as ambassador a little more than six months ago. The sober tone of the Tass report, which avoided characterizing the climate of the meeting, contributed to an impression that their dialogue had been blunt and possibly even heated.

The meeting took place a day after Soviet television refused to let the ambassador deliver a *customary Fourth of July address* to Soviet viewers because it alluded to the Carter administration's philosophy on human rights. The Kremlin session today did not seem linked to yesterday's incident, although it might logically have arisen during the conversation.

The Kremlin's differences with the Carter administration have brought relations to their lowest point since the era of Soviet-U.S. détente was ushered in five years ago. In a continuation of official press criticism that reflected the current malaise, the party newspaper Pravda today portrayed the United States as "a society of flouted rights"

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Soviet Dissident Says KGB Asked About Shcharansky

MOSCOW, July 5 (UPI).—A Soviet psychiatrist said today that the state security police have *questioned* him about his relationship with jailed dissident Anatol Shcharansky in an interview he gave to U.S. correspondent Robert Toth.

Dr. Ernst Axelrod, 40, who has applied to emigrate to Israel, told Western reporters that he was interrogated for four hours yesterday at Lefortovo prison, where Mr. Shcharansky has been held since March. Dr. Axelrod said that he was ordered to return for another interrogation session Friday.

Mr. Shcharansky, 29, is one of eight human rights activists arrested in a crackdown that began in February. Officials told his mother that he is facing capital charges of treason.

Dissidents learned yesterday that another of those arrested, Alexander Ginsburg, who already has served five years for alleged anti-Soviet activity, will be tried as a repeat offender and could face up to 10 years in prison.

In their questioning about Mr. Shcharansky, Dr. Axelrod said, KGB agents "wanted to know how *I* knew him, all about his private life, his education, his job and his meetings with foreign correspondents."

Private Life

Dr. Axelrod said that he also was asked about an interview arranged by Mr. Shcharansky which he gave to Mr. Toth last December. Mr. Toth underwent KGB questioning before being permitted to leave Moscow last month at the end of his three-year assignment here.

The KGB told Dr. Axelrod, who worked in the Soviet space program seven years ago, that he was suspected of passing state secrets.

"I told them that I had never dealt in state secrets, only broad personal problems and I refused to answer any of the questions because they would not tell me the charges against Shcharansky," he said.

Coup Is Bloodless

Pakistani Army Takes Power, Jails Bhutto, Opposition Chiefs

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, July 5 (AP).—The Pakistan Army, seizing power in an apparently bloodless coup, imposed martial law today and promised new elections in October. "The Bhutto regime is ended," army chief of staff Gen. Mohammed Ziaul Haq said in a nationwide broadcast.

The army acted in what it described as an effort to end four months of political violence that had taken more than 300 lives. A military spokesman said that Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, his Cabinet ministers and leaders of the opposition Pakistan National Alliance had been taken into "temporary protective custody."

Gen. Ziaul Haq said that he was taking over as chief martial-law administrator, but that President Fazal Elahi Choudhry would remain head of state and that the 1973 Constitution would remain in force with some alterations.

Gen. Ziaul Haq, 53, a career officer appointed by Mr. Bhutto as army chief of staff last year, said that the Bhutto Cabinet and the governments of the four provinces had been dismissed and the National Assembly dissolved.

He said that the chief justices of the high courts in the four provinces had agreed to act as governors of their provinces.

He announced a ban on all political activity and suspension of some provisions of the Constitution. He said that these would be restored in time for the elections.

The broadcast was low-key, and throughout the day the Pakistan radio maintained its normal broadcasting. There was no evidence of disturbances or resistance to the apparently well-coordinated army action. International flights were reported operating in and out of Karachi.

Unofficial reports said that the coup began with arrests at 2 a.m. and the radio said that it was completed by 7.30 a.m.



United Press International.

Gen. Mohammed Ziaul Haq

Gen. Ziaul Haq said that he would administer martial law with a council composed of the chiefs of the other military branches.

"I want to make it clear that I have not assumed responsibility for any political ambitions," he said. "The step has not been taken at the prompting of any interested person."

He assured the Moslem nation of 75 million that Pakistan would remain an Islamic state and that government would be returned *to the people's representatives* immediately after the October elections.

The appointment of judges to run the provinces and reports that Gen. Ziaul Haq met with *President Choudhry and the nation's* top judge, Justice Yaquo Ali of the Supreme Court, indicated that the army was seeking to insure that the October election would be fair.

The turmoil and violence of the past four months erupted after the opposition Pakistan National Alliance charged that Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's party had rigged the March 7 *elections, in which it won a* heavy majority.

The PNA demanded new elections and Mr. Bhutto's resignation and called for demonstrations and a general strike, which *quickly deteriorated into riots and* bloody street battles.

Mr. Bhutto and his political foes called a truce and opened negotiations on new elections last month, but scattered violence persisted. The negotiators had agreed on new elections in October, but talks were deadlocked yesterday on how to supervise the balloting.

Gen. Ziaul Haq said that the army did not relish staying in power for a long period, apparently in view of its troubles the last time it ran the country. He said that the army avoided intervening *earlier because it believed* that democracy could and should function in Pakistan.

Gen. Ziaul Haq said that the army "watched the political wrangling in the country for a long time. The elections in March failed to satisfy the people, as it was suspected that the poll was rigged."

The military ruled Pakistan under Gen. Mohammed Zaiyn Khan from October, 1958, until December, 1971, and it was brought down by economic decline, student disturbances, and the secession movement in East Pakistan that led to Pakistan's military defeat by India in 1971 and creation of Bangladesh.

Civilian rule was restored after the war and Mr. Bhutto, head of the largest party in the National Assembly, was named president. A new Constitution in 1973 restored parliamentary rule, and Mr. Bhutto became prime minister.

Army Disaffected After Civilians' Deaths

Bhutto Ouster Is Tied to Quelling of Dissent

By Lewis M. Simons

BANGKOK, July 5 (WP).—This morning's coup d'etat in Pakistan was motivated by rising irritation within the military establishment over the way the army was being used to quell opposition to Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

The army, which has been the dominant force in Pakistani politics almost from the founding of the Islamic state 30 years ago, has come under constant public pressure since being drawn into the bloody aftermath of the *general elections last March.* The opposition claimed Mr. Bhutto's party rigged the elections. When police in Karachi, Lahore, Hyderabad and other major cities proved incapable of containing demonstrations against Mr. Bhutto, the army was sent in and martial law declared.

Since then, a growing number of officers and men have concluded that the army was being misused for political ends. The nine-party opposition Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) quickly sensed the explosiveness of the situation, in which military forces faced unarmed civilian demonstrators, and played its dangerous hand to the utmost—in effect, forcing armed troops to kill unarmed civilians in street demonstrations.

The *final result was today's* military take-over and the end of the latest of Pakistan's erratic experiments with democracy.

The PNA and Mr. Bhutto must share the blame for the failure. The opposition, and particularly its most rigid anti-Bhutto member, retired Air Marshal Asghar Khan, believed they could put pressure on the army and still retain civilian rule.

Mr. Bhutto, who was desperate to keep the power he had held since the loss of East Pakistan—now Bangladesh—in 1971, attempted to force the army to stand by him—against its instincts. Ultimately, the army decided to seize control rather than have its ranks shattered by internal dissent. The bond of Islam and the army are the two main forces that hold Pakistan together. Had the handful of recent resignations by senior officers spread, civil war would have been the most likely outcome.

Thus, the army and its chief of staff, Gen. Mohammed Ziaul Haq, apparently must be credited with staging a last-ditch attempt to rescue the nation, rather than be accused of a self-serving grab for power.

Three weeks ago, when the PNA

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Position Rejected

Paris, Bonn Sign Pact to Build A-Breeders

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, July 5 (IHT).—France and West Germany signed a long-term agreement today to cooperate in development of fast-breeder nuclear reactors, a technology that is opposed by the Carter administration.

The agreement, which took 18 months of top-level negotiations to arrange, also brings the Netherlands, Italy and Belgium into the development through association with the two principal partners. It emphasizes the determination of these nations to develop fast breeders despite the risks of plutonium proliferation that were stressed by President Carter in his April nuclear policy statement.

The agreement was signed less than a week after the nine nations of the European Economic Community failed to progress at the London summit meeting toward development of the Joint European Torus, the thermonuclear fusion process that is expected to be a future alternative to fissionable reactors and breeders. The Nine are to meet again this month.

The French-West German agreement comes during a lull in the seven-nation consultations on nuclear nonproliferation that were decided during Mr. Carter's May summit meeting in London. The seven held an inconclusive meeting in Paris last month, and are expected to set up a two-year study group on nonproliferation this month. The seven are the United States, Canada, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain and Italy.

Informed sources here tended to minimize the chance of a confrontation between Europe and the United States over breeder reactors similar to one that arose when France and West Germany decided to sell reprocessing and enrichment technology to Pakistan and Brazil.

But the sources stressed that Western European policy on breeders is definitely different than announced by Mr. Carter last April, when he suspended federal funds for "sensitive technologies," including breeder development.

Fast breeders use reprocessed plutonium, which can be used to make nuclear weapons. Mr. Carter stressed that the dangers of loss and theft of the plutonium are too great.

The Carter statement was a setback for the $2-billion Clinch River breeder prototype plant under development at Oak Ridge, Tenn. Congress, however, has criticized the administration's decision, and committees in both houses have approved bills that would restore funds for the breeder programs.

Today's agreement was basically a merger of the French Superphenix technology with West German funding and industrial potential. A new corporation, called Serena, has been set up to handle the commercial interests, although it is doubted in some scientific circles that the new technology will be ready for commercialization before the 1990s.

The absence of Britain, which has built a small prototype breeder at Dounreay, Scotland, was mentioned during the negotiations on the new agreement. The British have had serious troubles with their Dounreay prototype, and now are counting more on North Sea oil than nuclear energy for their future needs.

Iraq Won't Raise Price of Oil, but Calls it 'Unfair'

NICOSIA, July 5 (AP).—Iraq announced today that it would forgo a 5-per-cent price increase on crude oil, which had been scheduled to go into effect last Friday.

But in making the announcement, an Iraqi Oil Ministry spokesman said Iraq believes the current price is "unfair and largely below the real value of oil."

The spokesman, quoted by the Iraqi news agency, said Iraq is giving up the increase to maintain solidarity in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates have announced a decision to raise prices 5 per cent, and nine OPEC members announced last week they would give up a 5 per cent increase that had been scheduled to go into effect July 1. The two actions effectively *ended* a six-month price war within OPEC, although Iraq and Libya were still holding out for higher prices.

There has been no announcement from Libya on a price increase.

Not Calm but 'Happy With My Life'

...hagall at 90: A Legend Still Has Doubts

By John Vinocur

...PAUL-DE-VENCE, France, ...e, July 5 (AP).—The mes... at 90 from the man who ...lovers on a blue-painted ...beyond the sun is that all ...birthdays bring no relief ...doubt, no final *revelation,* ...certainty about where the ...and riders are going.

...all his gentleness, for all ...putation as a romantic, a ...whose paintings put fiddlers ...oofs and sent goats over ...ards, Marc Chagall will ...90 Thursday without much ...se at having reassuring ...ers to the big questions that ...built into such a milestone. ...t calmer, no," he said when ...about the effect of his age ...s outlook.

...er? The reply was a shrug. ...opier? "Happier?" Mr. Cha... said, repeating the question. ...happy with my life. I'm ... there's no war in the world, ...people aren't killing each ... and that I'm still able to ... all the time."

...the doubts do not go away and he seemed genuinely a little concerned about the success of an exposition beginning in Nice Saturday, at which a group of new Chagall paintings on biblical themes will be shown for the first time.

"I doubt myself, I doubt myself all the time," he said. "If the critics say something good, I doubt myself anyway. And if I get criticized, I think the man is probably a bit right, that is if he's not negative by nature."

Mr. Chagall acknowledged being incapable of judging his own work. "I don't really like anything I do. Nothing at all. Since my life began I don't believe in me. *I doubt all the time. No,* no," he said as if thinking hard and speaking the words mostly for himself. "I just don't know. The only thing I can say is that I was honest."

Then he seemed to catch hold of another idea. He reached forward and grabbed his visitor's wrist.

"What I said about doubt—I think if you are human you love and you doubt. The only thing there shouldn't be any doubt about is your wife. If there is, it's finished. It's the only place *where there shouldn't be doubts.* If I'm working on something, and my wife says she likes it, then I believe it. If she says it's no good, it's no good.

Routine Kept Private

Mr. Chagall's wife, Vava, is the screen between the world and her husband's privacy. He talked little about his daily routine, other than saying that he goes for a walk every morning, and rarely admits a visitor to his workroom. He has a sharp sense of what he wants to be known about him and where questions or favors must stop.

When a photographer asked if he might like to pose with a birthday cake he received, Mr. Chagall replied: "It's not so pretty." When the photographer persisted the painter said firmly, "No, it's too sentimental."

To a question on how Picasso, once his neighbor, could become increasingly captivated by erotic scenes in the last stages of his life while Mr. Chagall appears more concerned with spiritual matters, he replied sharply, "I just don't want to talk about my colleagues, especially one who's dead."

But Mr. Chagall, like Picasso an immensely wealthy man, said what he thought about painters who are interested in money.

"These are people apart," he insisted. "They speak another language. There is no great art or culture without concern only *for strictly human things. I* have had no ambitions. I never asked for material things. What I wanted was love.

"I didn't know about rich or poor. I've worked in cathedrals for nothing, at the United Nations, and in many other places. The material side of things can't exist if you live in a world of morality. You are nothing if *you have materialistic ideas.*"

But each time he began to be a bit philosophical, Mr. Chagall changed the subject to something lighter. He told about how his mother wanted him to be

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Keystone.

Marc Chagall last week.

Libreville Is Like Movie Set

African Issues Are Debated Amid Glitter, Dirty Laundry

By David Lamb

LIBREVILLE, Gabon, July 5 —Mercedes-Benzes roar through this sleepy seaside city, sirens wailing, headlights flashing, an African head of state squashed between bodyguards in each back seat.

The President of Gabon thunders out of his futuristic palace in a gold Cadillac limousine followed by a silver Cadillac ambulance. Not quite 5 feet tall, he wears elevated shoes and forbids his countrymen to use the word "pygmy."

At the airport, an English-speaking photographer and a French security guard slug it out, each cursing in a language the other does not understand, as ands play, honor guards salute and planes carrying dignitaries taxi to a red carpet.

The Organization of African Unity was convening for its annual meeting, which concluded today. As always, it is an entertaining spectacle full of confusion, chaos and contradiction.

Flights to Johannesburg were suspended briefly as a sign of African solidarity against the white-ruled South African government. Meanwhile, delegates eat Rhodesian beef. One journalist was deported when he said he was from Salisbury. Two days later, someone discovered that he meant England not Rhodesia.

Some guests have been lodged at a construction site where an 11-story apartment building is going up. It has no water or electricity. Others are at the Sheraton Hotel—which will not open until 1979. After making a few rooms available, the complex will close the day that the delegates leave Libreville.

There is no laundry service in Libreville because the city's women have been recruited to perform, among other tasks, traditional dances. There are no prostitutes because Albert Bernard Bongo, the Gabonese President, has warned his nation's ladies: "Open your hearts but not your bodies."

Nevertheless, the same day that the order went out, security officers broke down a hotel door and found a West African foreign minister frolicking with a woman who was not his wife. She was arrested and he was asked to return to the conference center.

Mr. Bongo, 41, has invested almost $1 billion to prepare his oil-rich nation for this most prestigious of African gatherings. Libreville, an attractive city of 120,000 on the Atlantic coast, has been rebuilt almost overnight. The laborers are Yugoslavs—white men sweating over their shovels in the scorching heat as black passersby watch with dull curiosity.

The face-lift includes new hotels, 56 mini-chalets for the heads of state, a miniature freeway system and a rash of car accidents as drivers adjust to Gabon's first divided highway.

Outside of town, there is a new $33-million conference center, guarded by soldiers in combat gear, and lined with enough marble to fill a quarry. The marble was imported from Italy because Gabon—which has excellent marble of its own—could not get a guaranteed delivery date from local suppliers.

Ugandan President Idi Amin, who announced Friday that he would not be able to attend the summit meeting, arrived Saturday with two of his 31 children.

The Gabonese honor guard, wearing red capes and holding gold swords, stood at attention as each President entered—Mr. Bongo surrounded by his Moroccan bodyguards; Marshal Amin wearing a military uniform with medals and badges dripping almost to the knees; Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia, one of Africa's fieriest and most anti-West leaders, looking as proper as a choirboy in his conservative European business suit.

For the 75 or so journalists who converged on Libreville for the conference, the closed-door summit was as restful as a lingering headache. Their problems began the moment they arrived, when overzealous airport security officers insisted on X-raying all their baggage, ruining hundreds of rolls of film.

The OAU has a representative, Peter Onu, euphemistically known as the organization's public-affairs officer.

When an Agence France-Presse reporter filed a story that displeased him, he announced that the four-man AFP bureau would be expelled. Mr. Bongo overruled him, with a footnote that delegates no longer would be permitted to talk to journalists.

Mr. Bongo's word is the last word in Gabon. In addition to being President, he also is the minister of defense, information, telecommunications, planning and national guidance, popular education, civil service, specialized party organs and women's advancement.

He is putting the finishing touches on a palace that is part James Bond movie, part "Star Trek." From his elevated throne-like marble chair behind a 20-foot-long marble-topped desk, Mr. Bongo has a panel of buttons that can make walls recede, doors open, rooms turn and lights dim.

The massive palace has a night-club, a banquet hall for 3,000—which represents about one-half of 1 per cent of Gabon's population—and a bathtub big enough to swim several strokes in.

One of the few portfolios that Mr. Bongo does not hold is minister of civil aviation. Just the same, he cancelled all Air Gabon flights this week in order to ferry African presidents home after the conference ends.

That decision has left hundreds of passengers running around Libreville, waving confirmed-seat tickets and wondering how and when they can get a flight out of Gabon—to anywhere.

© Los Angeles Times.



AP.

Albert Bernard Bongo

Polisario Shells Mauritania City; 3 Soldiers Hurt

NOUAKCHOTT, Mauritania, July 5 (AP). — Three soldiers were injured, but little damage was reported from an attack by Polisario guerrillas on Nouakchott Sunday night.

Mortar shells were lobbed into the capital, apparently aimed at the presidential palace, and automatic weapons fire was heard. The U.S. Embassy is located about 200 yards from the presidential palace, but an embassy spokesman said there was no damage.

"The invaders apparently were detected and had to commit themselves before they intended. They had to fire from so far out that most of the shells landed in sand dunes and caused no damage," the embassy spokesman said.

Mauritanian sources said about 15 Polisario vehicles managed to get within three or four kilometers of the capital firing mortars toward the presidential palace.

The Polisario Front is fighting for independence of the former Spanish Sahara, which has been partitioned by Morocco and Mauritania.

OAU Moves On Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

vention—meaning non-African, especially Cuban and Soviet, interference—and from allowing territory to be used as a base of aggression against another African country.

The resolution was drafted in the wake of Cuba's role in training the Zaire dissidents in Angola for operations in Zaire.

Moderates defeated a rival resolution submitted by radical Algeria that sought support for the Polisario. It approved the right to self-determination. In the context of Africa's often arbitrary frontiers inherited from European colonial powers, such a suggestion could open Pandora's box for the continent's fragile regimes.

3,000 Reportedly Fled Uganda in Six Months

NAIROBI, July 5 (AP).—About 3,000 Ugandans have fled into Kenya in the last six months to escape the regime of President Idi Amin, a refugee services official said here today.

Some arrived in Kenya with bullet wounds after escaping purge operations by Marshal Amin's troops, said Kinga Wamwendia, executive secretary of the Joint Refugee Services of Kenya.

Gen. Mohammed Ziaul Haq

Pakistan's New Strong Man: A Professional Soldier, Practicing Mosl

NEW YORK, July 5 (UPI).—Gen. Mohammed Ziaul Haq, Pakistan's army chief of staff, who seized power in a coup today, is a practicing Moslem who fought for the Allies in World War II, received training in the United States and is reportedly highly respected by his men.

All who know him confirm the general's own contention that he does not seek power for himself, but wants to "fill the gap created by politician" until he can organize new elections by October.

Gen. Ziaul Haq, 53, will continue his duty as army chief of staff while leading the new military regime. He was promoted to general and appointed to the chief of staff post on March 1 of last year.

Of medium height, stockily built, and with a slightly drooping mustache, Gen. Ziaul Haq made a pilgrimage to Mecca last year.

Gen. Ziaul Haq was born in 1924 in Jullundur, East Punjab, which is now part of India, and was commissioned in May, 1945, two years before Pakistan's independence.

During World War II, he fought in Burma, Malaya and Indonesia for the Allies. He graduated from Command and Staff College in 1955. He also attended the Armor Officers Advance Course and the Command and General Staff Officers Course, both in the United States, in 1959 and 1963 respectively.

After serving for years in different instructional, staff and command appointments, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and named an instructor at Command and Staff College in 1964.

From 1966 to 1968 he commanded a cavalry regiment from which he was promoted to colonel and posted to an armored division.

On his promotion to the rank of brigadier in 1969, he was given the command of an armored brigade. Three years later he was promoted to major general and given command of an ed division.

He was decorated w award of Kuakab and 1st King Hussein of Jordan for services with the Jo Army during the Black Se Jordanian civil war agai estinians. He also serve two Pakistani-Indian w 1965 and 1971.

Diplomats say that the who is married and is of class origin, is highly among army troops.

Syria Blames Iraq for Blast In Damascus

DAMASCUS, July 5 (UPI).—The Damascus radio called a car explosion near Syrian Air Force command headquarters yesterday part of an Iraqi campaign to "weaken Syria."

A brief official statement said that one person inside the car was killed and 12 bystanders were injured by flying glass. Witnesses said that two of the injured were guards at the air force building and most of the rest were patients in a nearby hospital.

The bombing followed a series of violent political incidents in recent months. It took place only three weeks after the commander of the Syrian Army missile corps, Brig. Gen. Abdel Hamid Razouk, was assassinated.

An assassination attempt on Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam late last year and the killing of a university rector four months ago were blamed on the rival Ba'ath Socialist regime in Iraq, as was yesterday's bombing.

Five Syrians were hanged several weeks ago in Damascus on charges of being Iraqi agents.

Damascus radio said that yesterday's explosion was "a new crime in a chain of incidents by the murderous regime in Baghdad" and part of a "Zionist plot to weaken Syria."

Minutes after the explosion, ambulances and fire engines rushed to the scene. Rescuers removed a charred corpse from the wreckage of the car and evacuated the injured bystanders, the official Syrian statement said.

It said that the "few papers retrieved from the car" indicated it had entered Syria last Tuesday from Iraq.

Arabs Seeking Lebanon Truce

BEIRUT, July 5 (UPI).—The daily artillery battles along Lebanon's southern border with Israel have triggered an Arab diplomatic effort to stop the fighting.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Fuad Butros arrived today for talks in Saudi Arabia, a week after a Saudi proposal to station UN peacekeeping troops in the south.

The fierce shelling between Israeli-backed Christian Lebanese rightists and joint Palestinian-Lebanese leftists has now focused on the southeast "Marjayoun front," leftist reports said yesterday. Unconfirmed reports from villagers said rightists had captured the town of Yaroun and were pressing the town of Maroun.



Associated Press.

FAMILY AFFAIR—Andrew Young, U.S. ambassador to United Nations, attending American Independence Day event in Geneva. With him are his wife, Jean, right; daughter Paula and son Andrew jr., right front.

Chagall at 90 Finds Doubts Are Many, Answers Are Few

(Continued from Page 1)

a photographer rather than a painter, in order to earn more money, and how he worked as a photo retoucher without ever taking a picture before coming to France as a young man.

Mr. Chagall was given a fancy camera about 30 years ago, he said, "but I think the first film is still in it."

Medals, Honors

Mr. Chagall prowled around his living room pointing out the sights.

"Look in that red box over there. Go ahead," he said. In it were two medals he had just received, the grapefruit-sized splashes of gold and silver that military dictators like to fasten on their dress uniforms.

Mr. Chagall laughed and held his fingers against his jacket as if he were pinning on the medals. Did the awards, dic a special concert in his honor under the patronage of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing give him any satisfaction?

"The concert—well obviously I'm going to go. The awards—thank you. But as far as satisfaction goes, I have it in seeing that humanity is still here and that I can still work. That's really a lot."

Begin Welcomes Sadat's Backing Of Reconvened Talks in Geneva

JERUSALEM, July 5 (AP).—Prime Minister Menahem Begin today welcomed Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's positive response to Israel's suggestion that the Geneva Middle East peace conference be reconvened in October.

"Any positive reaction on the side of Arab leaders about Israeli suggestions will be received with blessings," Mr. Begin said.

Mr. Sadat said yesterday that he "welcomed" Mr. Begin's suggestion to resume the conference.

Mr. Begin accused Mr. Sadat of recent "ultimatums and even threats" against Israel, but said "if he [Mr. Sadat] is willing to give his blessing about an Israeli suggestion and accept it, I can only express my satisfaction."

The Prime Minister said he had mentioned Oct. 10 as the earliest date "we can be ready to go to Geneva." He said the date depended on preparations and Mr. Carter's opinion.

"The real point is not the date but the content of the meeting," Mr. Begin added.

Malaysia Troops Join Thai Drive

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, July 5 (AP).—Hundreds of Malaysian troops moved into southern Thailand this week, crossing the border for the third time this year to join the Thai Army for a drive against Communist guerrilla bases along the border.

The earlier operations were in the Sadao area, where about 250 guerrillas were reported operating. The new drive is in the Betong area, considered the center of the Communist network along the border.

Thailand and Malaysia have a 12-year-old pact to fight the estimated 3,000 guerrillas.

Kuwait Bars Hijackers

KUWAIT, July 5 (AP).—Kuwait, once a haven for hijackers, has announced that it no longer will allow a commandeered airplane to land on its territory.

Cairo Continues Negotiations To Free Captive Ex-Minister

CAIRO, July 5 (UPI).—Enlisting the aid of the influential Al Azhar mosque, the government negotiated today with an ultra-religious Moslem group that kidnapped a former cabinet minister three days ago, threatening to shoot him.

One deadline after another for the execution of Dr. Mohammed Hussein Zahaby expired and the 64-year-old sheikh apparently was unharmed.

Police said that they were lured to a booby-trapped house in a Cairo suburb Sunday. The call by persons representing themselves as members of the extremist group who said the body of the sheikh was there sent searchers to a flat where they found a package of wired explosives but no body.

"As long as negotiations are continuing, there can be no deadlines," said Brig. Gen. Wagdi Hafez, chief Interior Ministry spokesman.

Dr. Zahaby, a professor of Islam at the 1,000-year-old Al Azhar, and former minister of religious endowments, was dragged from his suburban home Sunday by nine machine-gun-carrying members of the Penance and Retreat Society.

The group, which advocates a medieval mode of life based on its interpretation of Islam, demanded the release of 50 political prisoners and the payment of 200,000 Egyptian pounds ($500,000) "in compensation for its persecution at government hands."

Gen. Hafez said, "Our aim is to safeguard Zahaby's life, but also to uphold the supremacy of law." Although his emphasis on the "supremacy of law" indicated the government tended to reject the group's demands, the spokesman said: "Allah willing, all will end well—today."

Dutch React Angrily To U.K. Fishing Fine

THE HAGUE, July 5 (Reuters). —The Dutch fishing industry reacted angrily today to a fine of £225,000 ($42,500) imposed by a Scottish court on a Dutch trawler skipper for defying the ban on herring fishing inside British waters.

"It was a bombshell," Boelmans Kranenburg, secretary of the Dutch Fisheries Foundation, said. "We think it's a ridiculous sentence." Nico de Niet, skipper of the Maria, also had his gear worth £20,000 and fish worth £7,000 confiscated in Aberdeen yesterday.

Use of Army to Crush Diss Precipitated Anti-Bhutto C

(Continued from Page 1)

and Mr. Bhutto appeared to have reached an agreement on scheduling fresh elections in October, a military source in Islamabad, the national capital, said the army was prepared "to do everything in its power to keep from going back into the streets." This was a reference to the army's role in killing civilians demonstrating against Mr. Bhutto.

Civil Unrest

The officer said that more than 1,000 persons had died in nearly three months of civil unrest since Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's party won 164 of the 200 National Assembly seats. The government said that 240 persons had been killed by police and troops and in inter-party battles.

The greatest pressure against the army arose in Lahore, the capital of Pakistan's most populous province, the Punjab. Troops began shooting demonstrators there two months ago, and the public grew restive. Lahore is a major military camp city and Punjabis have traditionally filled the ranks of the armed forces.

Wives of PNA leaders mounted a telephone campaign, telling wives of officers to demand that their husbands stop obeying orders to kill demonstrators. "After a while it became unbearable," the wife of a young major told a friend in Rawalpindi, another cantonment town.

When Mr. Bhutto returned from a udden tour of several Middle Eastern capitals late last month, and was to have signed an election agreement with the opposition, it developed that there were still a number of critical differences.

To an outsider, these differences may have appeared to be just details. But, Air Marshal Khan said at the time, "details are very important when you're dealing with someone pery as Mr. Bhutto."

The reconvened talks bogged down. Two da Mr. Bhutto said in Ra that the opposition ha back on the agreemer cord.

"There are great diri my government about re the agreement," he said. there is some doubt abc because Mr. Bhutto ran ernment and his party handedly, the comment m indicated that Mr. Bhu aware of the army's p stage a coup if an agreem not immediately forthcon

Brezhnev Meets Toon

(Continued from Page

which abused its poor m at home while posing human rights champion

This evening, the gove newspaper Izvestia renew icism of Mr. Carter for decided to deploy the Cru sile, which Izvestia c stumbling block to the U.S. arms limitation negot Izvestia declared that th ident's decision to block tion of the B-1 bomber w sentially no cancellation program" since research w tinuing and the first mo been produced.

Mr. Carter's letter to viet leader was delivered ing Mr. Toon's return to on June 11 from consulta Washington. Its conten were not disclosed. But la Mr. Carter had announc he would like to meet Mr. nev, possibly this year.

The Soviet position ha that Mr. Brezhnev wou visit the United States wi new arms agreement t Tass last week confirmed meeting had been propo the United States but ca discussion "preliminary."

Hijacked Pla Released in P

LIMA, July 5 (AP).—Fi and a woman hijacked a Boeing 727 on a domesti with 55 other persons abo day, forced it to Lima's national airport and th rendered to authorities three hours, airport sourc

The sources said th Peruvian government ap arranged with the Viet Embassy here to give the ers at least temporary asy

The hijackers, whos tionality was not imm known, released 17 pa while negotiations contin Peruvian officials, the said. They originally de refueling and flight pl dicating they wanted to Paris via Caracas.

S. Korea Seek Talk With No

SEOUL, July 5 (AP). Korea renewed yesterday for a resumption of the s ed dialogue with North and a conclusion of a no sion agreement.

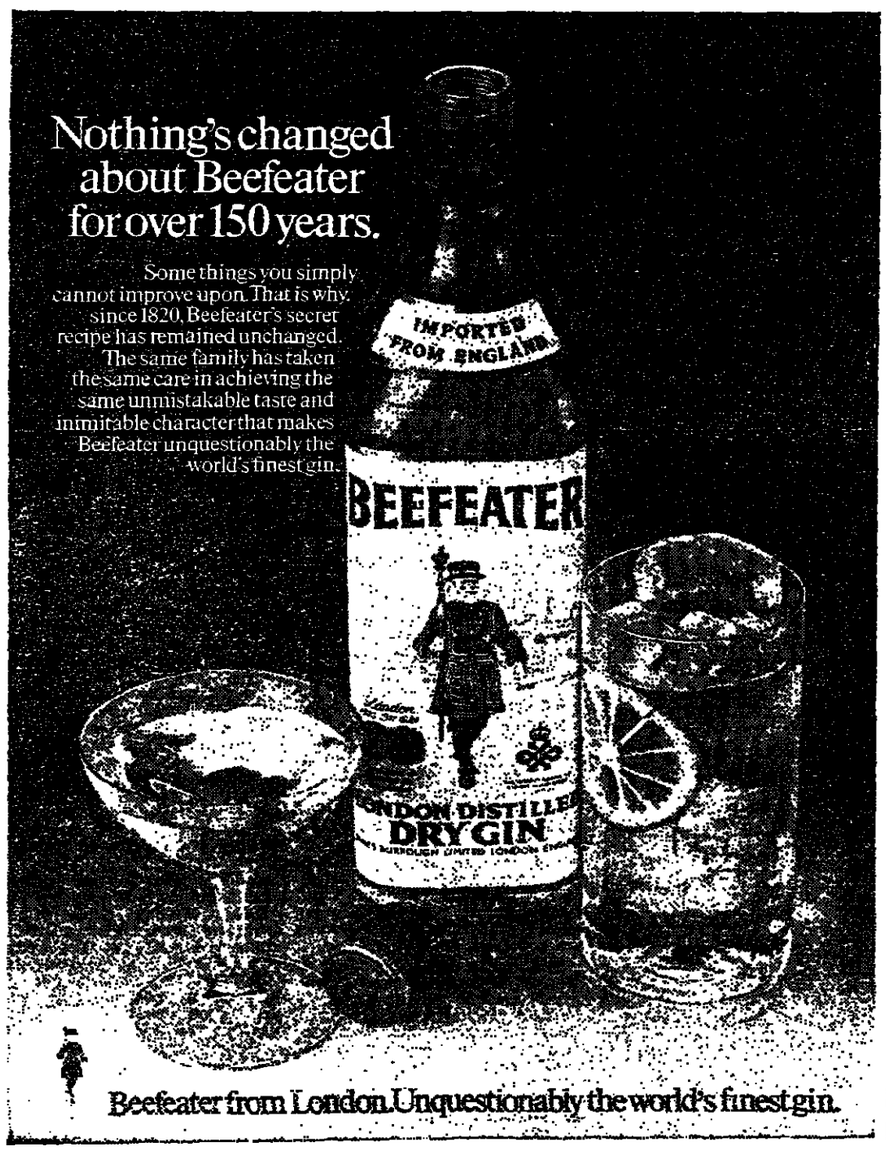
It said that the most task in Korea's efforts to is to resume the Nort dialogue in order to redu sion and distrust betwe North and South.

The call was in a st issued by the South Kore ponent of the North-Sou dinating Committee on th anniversary of a Nort agreement for rapproc and dialogue.

Last 2 Quintuplet Die in Buenos Air

BUENOS AIRES, July 5 —Breathing problems wh gan shortly after birth killed the last of Arge D'Anna quintuplet boys.

A hospital spokesman s two surviving infants died day. Respiratory difficulties two Thursday and one Sa The five boys were bor Tuesday, about 40 days turely, to Dora Arias d'Ar Each weighed about 2.2 at birth.



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...namanian-Born U.S. Sailor

...us Hijacker Kills 2 in N.Y., ...urrenders in Airport Siege

From Wire Dispatches

...EW YORK, July 5.—A Pan...nian-born seaman, who said ... he was upset over the U.S. ...al situation, surrendered to ...ce late last night after killing ... people, wounding two others ... holding 12 persons hostage ... a hijacked bus at Kennedy ...ort for more than 10 hours, ...ce said today.

...he dead were the bus driver, ...man Bozick, 41, and a woman ...nger. The gunman apparent...illed them while being chased ...police during the final hours ...he hijacking. He threw the ... of the woman off the bus, ... over the driver's seat and ...inued to drive around the ...ort. But police cornered the ... rammed it twice, and order...he gunman to surrender. He ... up without firing any more ...s.

...policeman said that the gun... might have run out of am...dition, but another officer ...ent said that when the hi...er was first questioned he ...d us the only reason he gave ...vas that he had made friends ... the rest of the people on ... bus."

...olice said that the man, Luis ...inson, 26, was a U.S. Navy ...or attached to the Detroit, a ...ly ship stationed off the ...ne coast. He was born in ...ama, emigrated to the United States in 1954, and now lives in Somerset, N.J., police said.

Mr. Robinson had wanted $6 million and a plane to take him to Cuba. A black man, he complained about the U.S. racial situation during the hijacking, bus passengers said later.

One of the wounded hostages, John McGavern, 50, a librarian at the University of Hartford, in Connecticut, said that "he was racially upset, very upset about the racial situation in the United States. He talked about how badly he had been treated in the United States and wanted to leave. He did not say where he was from."

The hostages cried hysterically as the gunman was led away. They had witnessed the shooting of four people and had seen the hijacker throw a man from the speeding bus during a chase around the airport runways, police said.

Mr. Robinson was charged with murder, attempted murder and kidnapping. During a five-minute arraignment in Queens Criminal Court, Judge Maxwell Galfunt remanded Mr. Robinson to Kings County Hospital for psychiatric examination.

Afternoon Hijacking

The hijacking began at about 3 p.m. when the man seized the Vermont Transit Co. bus with about 25 passengers on board. It was going to Vermont, but Mr. Robinson forced it to drive to the airport. Mr. Robinson had boarded the bus in Manhattan, and about 30 minutes later he jumped up and fired a shot from a 45 caliber pistol through the neck of Mr. McGavern.

Mr. McGavern said that the bus had reached the north Bronx when the gunman "jumped up in the aisle, pointed a gun and shot me—I think he was aiming for my face. He just went boom. I was looking right down the barrel."

There was no panic. "Everybody was absolutely still," he said, as the gunman strode to the front of the bus and made a "little speech" in which he warned that people would be killed if they did not follow his orders.

The gunman then ordered the driver to go to the airport, forced him to drive the bus through an airport security gate and to drive around the runway while chased by police. The gunman fired several shots from a bus window at pursuing police cars, but apparently hit none.

Air Traffic Halted

Air traffic was halted for an hour until the bus came to a halt near a Trans World Airlines hangar.

Once the bus had stopped, police opened talks with the gunman. After three hours the gunman shot another passenger.

Over the next several hours the hijacker released 12 hostages, including two who had been wounded, in addition to the bus driver, who died later of gunshot wounds at Jamaica Hospital.

Seven hours after the hijack began the bus moved toward a DC-8 cargo jet that police had prepared for takeoff in response to the hijacker's demands.

Bus Surrounded

Once near the plane, the hijacker realized that police vehicles, including an armored personnel carrier, had the bus surrounded. Mr. Robinson, according to one of the released hostages, then ordered all the passengers to divide themselves up racially, with blacks on one side and whites on the other. He also sent word out to the police that if gas were used, all white passengers aboard would be put to death. After more talks, during which the airport was again closed to air traffic, the gunman suddenly drove off again, zig-zagging through Kennedy's runways pursued by police vehicles.

Police maneuvered the bus toward a fenced-in area, where they rammed it twice, once from the front, once from the side.

Call to Surrender

"At this point," a police spokesman said, "the chief hostage negotiator from the police department called to the hijacker on a bullhorn and told him to give himself up. He was trapped."

The hijacker threw his gun from a window and stepped down from the bus to be led away by police for questioning.

A police spokesman said the hijack ended without police firing a shot.

Besides Mr. McGavern, the other hostage known to have been injured was Jimmy Lo, a 36-year-old Hong Kong businessman who was shot in the chest at about 6:50 p.m. He later said he was trying to get out a window of the bus. The dead woman hostage was not identified.



United Press International.

Hijack suspect Luis Robinson in custody in New York.

Western Gas Pipeline Backed By Canadian Energy Board

OTTAWA, July 5 (NYT).—The National Energy Board of Canada announced yesterday its approval of an application by a Canadian-U.S. consortium, Foothills Pipes (Yukon) Ltd., to build an $8.6-billion natural gas pipeline across western Canada to connect with the proposed Alcan Project in Alaska, giving U.S. consumers access to large reserves of the fuel at Prudhoe Bay.

The decision, which is expected to be endorsed by the Canadian government next month, is in accord with the findings of an environmental task force that advised President Carter last week to accept the Alcan route rather than several other proposals for bringing Alaskan natural gas to users in the lower 48 states.

A debate on the proposal in the Canadian Parliament, which received the board's report last night, will be the next step toward a decision by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's Cabinet. This decision is expected before the deadline of Sept. 1 set by the Congress for Mr. Carter to choose a route.

Decisions by the National Energy Board, an industry regulating body, usually are accepted by Ottawa.

The Canadian decision left open an option of tapping known gas reserves in the MacKenzie River delta later by augmenting the Alcan line with a spur along the Dempster Highway in the Northwest Territories.

If both Ottawa and Washington accept the Alcan route, as is expected here, it would be a blow to the plan of the El Paso Natural Gas Co. for an all-Alaska pipeline from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez, where the gas would be liquefied and shipped south in tankers. The El Paso proposal, a complex and expensive procedure, has alarmed environmentalists because of the hazards of sending tankers through constricted waters.

U.S. Backs Work Of Arms Meeting

GENEVA, July 5 (UPI).—President Carter told the Geneva disarmament conference today it had the full backing of the United States in action to ban all nuclear tests and prohibit chemical weapons.

In a message to the conference at the start of its summer session, Mr. Carter said the resumption of talks coincided with new U.S. disarmament initiatives in both fields.

Noting that the 30-nation conference has given priority to these two issues, the President said, "The United States shares these priorities and fully recognizes the essential role to be played" by the conference in achieving agreement.

Russia Presents Fall Talks Plan

BELGRADE, July 5 (AP).—The Soviet Union today opened the discussion on its proposal for the organization of the Helsinki follow-up conference here in the fall and declared that it should be a "new type of conference."

Yuli Vorontsov, chief of the Soviet delegation, outlined the Soviet proposal according to which the main conference should work in plenary sessions and, when it appears necessary, name working groups.

The Soviet proposal would allow the examination of only determined and agreed questions on the expert level. The West considers that to be an attempt to limit debate on issues like human rights, because discussions in plenary sessions could be used for filibustering.

Italian Statue Bombed

SEZZE, Italy, July 5 (UPI).—Two explosions Sunday wrecked a statue of a young Communist, Luigi di Rosa, killed in May of last year by gunfire during a neo-Fascist rally.

Called to Form Government

Demirel, Outpolled by Ecevit, Outmaneuvers Ankara Rival

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

ANKARA, July 5.—The wily old fox of Anatolia has come back again to snatch victory from the jaws of his enemies.

Or so it seemed yesterday when Turkish President Fahri Koruturk called upon Suleyman Demirel, the canniest Turkish politician, to try to form a government.

Bulent Ecevit, whose Republican People's party won the most parliamentary seats of any group in the June 5 elections, was defeated Sunday in his first attempt to win parliamentary endorsement. And chances are fairly good that Mr. Demirel, 52, the first politician of peasant stock to lead a Turkish government, will succeed.

Mr. Demirel, whose nickname is "Choban Sulu," or shepherd Suleyman, knows how to wheel and deal in the tricky Turkish political world.

Government of Sorts

Mr. Ecevit tried and failed to go it alone and form a minority government, mistakenly hoping for abstentions or deserters from other parties to put him in power. Mr. Demirel, however, will make a pact with religious zealots and nationalists of the far right, and may form a government of sorts within a month.

How effective his hodgepodge coalition of conflicting interests can be is another, far more grave question, but Mr. Demirel did not go beyond confidently predicting he will have a Cabinet list in 10 days or so.

It all depends on his making a deal with Necmettin Erbakan of the strongly religious National Salvation party—a deal that moderates in his own party can accept. Mr. Erbakan reportedly wants at least nine ministries for his party instead of the six it had in the last Demirel government.

If Mr. Demirel plays it tough, Mr. Erbakan might throw his support to Mr. Ecevit. However, even his critics grant that Mr. Demirel is the ultimate politician, a man for whom holding power is an end in itself.

Resilient Politician

This has kept Mr. Demirel in politics despite reversals that might have sent less ambitious men back into business. In 1965, at the age of 41, he became the youngest Premier in Turkish history. He won another election in 1969, but in 1971 the army stepped in and removed him.

His party fared badly in the 1973 elections, and Mr. Ecevit took power. But Mr. Ecevit, too, was forced to depend on the religious party, and when this political combination became impossible, he quit—assuming mistakenly that his action would lead to a new election.

Instead, Mr. Demirel stepped back into the breach, forming a coalition with the National Salvation party and the ultraright-ist National Action party. In last month's elections, the parties of both Mr. Demirel and Mr. Ecevit gained parliamentary seats while the representation of the National Salvation party was halved.

Mr. Demirel started as an engineer, working for the government. Later, he was a successful private businessman with strong U.S. connections. He went into politics in the middle 1960s, and has the reputation of being a supporter of the United States, the Western Alliance and big business.

Now Mr. Demirel must form a government and put it to work on the pressing economic and foreign-policy questions remaining from his last regime.

Few Turks think Mr. Demirel's new coalition will be any better at solving these problems than was his old one. After all, it is certain to be made up of the same parties.

© Los Angeles Times.

Demirel Runs Into Trouble

ANKARA, July 5 (UPI).—Mr. Demirel, the Premier-designate, ran into early difficulties today in his attempt to forge a coalition.

After meeting with his supporters, Mr. Erbakan, the National Salvation party leader, said: "It is possible for us to support a Demirel government from the outside."

Mr. Demirel said yesterday after talks with Mr. Koruturk that he would only agree to lead a government that had a majority in the National Assembly. To gain such a majority, participation of the National Salvation party in the proposed coalition is necessary.



AP.

Suleyman Demirel

Brazil Air Crash Kills 16

BRASILIA, July 5 (AP).—An air force passenger plane crashed Sunday after taking off from an airport in Natal in northeast Brazil, killing 16 persons, the air force announced yesterday.

New Yorker Goes Sky High Against SST

NEW YORK, July 5 (UPI).—Ronald Digiovanni today flew a balloon over the borough of Queens to protest the proposed landing of the Concorde supersonic airliner at Kennedy Airport.

Police aviation unit officers said that Mr. Digiovanni, 24, took off near Flushing Airport with another man, identified only as Jerry Hewitt.

Carrying a banner which read, "Ban the SST," the balloon was chased by a police helicopter to St. John's University, in Brooklyn, where both craft landed on the football field about 45 minutes later.

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Britons Meet Georgians in Turnabout Visit

...NEWCASTLE, England, July ... AP).—Georgians, delayed by ... for almost three hours, ...rived here today to begin a ...ass-roots program to ac...aint Americans with people ... other lands.

...Back in Atlanta, meanwhile, ...out 380 Newcastle residents ...re getting acquainted with ...ir U.S. hosts after arriv... yesterday.

...The two groups are the first ...ntingents of the Friendship ...ce, created by President ...rter. The program is fi...nced by private donations ...d is not affiliated with any ...vernment.

...The exchange is modeled ...er one when Mr. Carter was ...vernor of Georgia, in which ...out 200 Atlanta residents ...ed for 10 days with families ... Pernambuco, Brazil, while ...azilians toured Atlanta.

...BI: Iran Has ...olice in U.S.

...EW YORK, July 5 (NYT).—...Federal Bureau of Investiga... memorandum, released as a ...t of a Freedom of Informa... Act suit, confirms that ...k, the Iranian secret police, ...ates in the United States ... that the FBI "maintains an ...igence relationship with ...k," according to the Amer... Civil Liberties Union.

...e civil liberties group has ... representing Nasser Afshar, ...sher of Iran Free Press, of ...andria, Va., in the suit. The ...orandum it made public was ...d by the bureau's New York ...e, dated Nov. 16, and report... ...at Melvin Wulf, then ACLU ... counsel, had relayed con... over a reported New York ...ing of Iranian officials, in... ...ng Mansur Rafizadeh, to ...ss Mr. Afshar's "execution." ...e FBI memorandum added: ...ed that Mansur Rafizadeh ...e principal representative of ...k in the U.S. and is a for... liaison source of the NYO" ...aining the bureau's New ... office.

...Parties Reach ...cord in Italy

...OME, July 5 (Reuters).—Christian Democrats, Com...ists and four other parties ...ht reached final agreement ... limited political program... ...h includes plans for curbing ...mist violence. It now goes ... parliamentary floor leaders ...urther action.

...e program—worked out dur... more than two months of ...—also provides for boosting ...economy, increasing powers ...al government and improv... ...he educational system.

...represents a more influential ... for the Communists, who ... a share in formal policy... ...ing for the first time since ...

The Communists and the ...r four parties, which have ...d Premier Giulio Andreotti ...bstaining on votes of con...ce, now will vote in favor ...e program.

...lure of Drain Plug ...ts Alaska Oil Line

...NCHORAGE, Alaska, July 5 ...—The trans-Alaska oil pipe... was shut down last night be... ... of a nitrogen-leaking drain ... buried beneath 20 feet of ...d "as hard as concrete," a ...service spokesman said. No ...as leaked.

... said it was expected to take ... 13 hours to repair the 1 1/2-... plug. The malfunctioning ... allowed nitrogen to leak ...r pump station No. 8, which ... milepost 488 on the 800-mile

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Despite New Law's Wide Reforms

West German Women Finding Abortion Is Still Hard to Get

By Michael Getler

BONN (WP).—A year after a controversial law liberalized West Germany's abortion codes, about 50,000 women a year still find it easier to go to the Netherlands for a quick one-day abortion with few questions asked. They go because the new West German law is proving hard to implement.

Although many women are taking advantage of it, surveys show thousands of others are bewildered and frustrated by the technical difficulties of getting an abortion approved, and bitter at the embarrassment of having to explain to so many people why they want one.

Furthermore, the law has unlocked a range of personal and professional questions that are tormenting many of the doctors and counselors who are supposed to help carry it out.

The West Germans have probably gone further than any other country in trying to pin down in precise legal terms everything about abortion. The Constitutional Court here has even sought to define when life begins.

That court has also pointed out that the bitter German experience with Nazism is also a factor, leading to a greater requirement to protect unborn life here than in some other Western countries. It held that a fetus was entitled to the protection of the Constitution from the 14th day after conception. The new law strives to deal with abortion as a matter affecting two citizens' rights, not those of the mother alone.

Two world wars have left this country of about 61 million with more women than men, and more women voters—54 per cent of the electorate.

West Germany is also split between generally liberal Protestants in the north and conservative Roman Catholics in the south, with the Protestants slightly more numerous.

Both factors have been central to the fierce partisan political battle that has raged here for several years over abortion. Both have probably figured in the razor-thin federal election victory last year by a Social Democrat-led coalition that favored liberalizing the laws over the Christian Democrats, who have strong ties to the Catholic Church and the anti-abortion forces.

Conditions for Abortions

The law passed June 21 of last year permits abortions during the first 22 weeks of pregnancy if doctors determine that the child will be deformed. Abortion can be prescribed during the first 12 weeks if the pregnancy is due to rape or if it is shown that the woman would undergo extremely severe social distress from the child's birth. An abortion could also be ordered at any time if it were proven that the womans' life or health was in danger.

Before the new law, only clear danger to the life or health of the mother justified legal abortion.

For the West German woman seeking abortion, however—typically unmarried, between 15 and 25 years old and of the working class—there is a huge step between law and reality.

First, the approval of two doctors is needed, one to verify that the woman qualifies for a legal abortion and a second one willing to do the operation.

In some predominantly Catholic areas, town councils have forbidden hospitals to carry out such operations, an as-yet-unsolved dilemma in West Germany's system of 10 relatively autonomous federal states.

Many doctors are Catholic and oppose the reform on religious grounds. Many others, Health Ministry officials say, are conservatives and refuse to perform the operation.

About 45 per cent of those seeking legal abortions here are doing so on the social grounds, an extremely difficult area to make judgments on, officials say.

West Germany has hundreds of counseling offices, but women who come in claiming to have financial or marital problems or simply to be unable to handle a baby emotionally are frequently offered help—child care or a bigger apartment—but told not to have an abortion.

"Many women resent this," says Elie Keinath-Vogel, member of a commission trying to analyze the effect of the new law. "They don't like being dependent on finding someone who agrees with them. It is only the woman who can really know how she feels and what she needs. Even the counselors don't like to talk to them, because it puts them in an impossible situation of judgment."

Outside Cities

For young women who live outside the major cities, finding advice—particularly in conservative areas—is still hard. It is even harder and frequently too embarrassing for the woman to find two doctors in the same town without compromising her privacy.

A recent television film depicted a young woman hoping to keep anonymity, walking from one doctor's door to the next seeking approval for an abortion.

So, Mr. Keinath-Vogel says, the trains to the Netherlands still carry many women willing to pay between $110 and $180 for an abortion there.

Ironically, those abortions are illegal under Dutch laws, but West German officials say that the Dutch government does not enforce the restrictions and that an abortion business thrives all over the Netherlands.

Furthermore, the Netherlands' rate of medical complications following abortion operations is the lowest in the world, officials here say.

Before the new law, about 65,000 West German women a year made the trip to the Netherlands, according to Dutch figures. Thus, the new law appears to have cut the number of West Germans going elsewhere for abortions. Beside the 50,000 going to the Netherlands, a smaller number go to Britain, which has more liberal abortion laws than West Germany.

Justice Minister Hans-Jochen Vogel has estimated that under the old laws, 300,000 illegal abortions were carried out here each year, but Health Ministry officials say this figure is too high. They estimate that 200,000 West German pregnancies now end in abortion of all kinds—legal and illegal—each year. West Germany had 602,000 live births last year.

In Mr. Keinath-Vogel's view, there is enough public support in West Germany for even more liberal abortion laws, but the matter is so intensely political and caught in so many conflicting north-south regional traditions that more changes are uncertain.

Another key factor is that the women's rights movement here is less advanced than in other Western countries.

Two years before the new law went into effect an even more liberal reform bill was passed, but this was subsequently rejected by the Constitutional Court.



Associated Press.

TROUBLE AT KKK RALLY—Imperial Wizard Dale Reusch, left, being rushed by young demonstrators during a Ku Klux Klan meeting in Columbus, Ohio, Monday. His bodyguards had to swing poles to protect him. He was not able to make his speech, and three of the 100 demonstrators were arrested.



United Press Internat

CAR OF THE PAST—OR FUTURE—Two Europeans try to explain to the sta attendant in Fort Lee, N.J., that they don't need much gas. Their car con of two bicycles and a 3-horsepower engine that gives them 200 miles per g and a top speed of about 20 miles an hour. They hope to see President Ca

New Cabinet Is Sworn by Juan Carlos

MADRID, July 5 (AP).—King Juan Carlos swore in the new centrist government of Premier Adolfo Suarez today, abandoning the practice of having Cabinet members kneel to pledge loyalty to the crown.

The members of the new Spanish government, the third under the monarchy since the death 19 months ago of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, also took a new oath, promising respect for individual rights and strict observance of the law.

The ceremony installing the Cabinet, at the King's Zarzuela Palace, took only a few minutes.

The 44-year-old Premier, manager of the King's democratic reforms since he was appointed one year ago, was the first to take the oath.

The new Cabinet contains no members of Spain's powerful leftist opposition, led by the Socialists, who finished a close second to Mr. Suarez in the June 15 parliamentary elections. Mr. Suarez won a plurality but not enough seats for a majority in the new parliament, the first freely elected assembly since 1936.

The first reactions from the opposition to the new Cabinet were reserved, although the Socialist Workers party of Felipe Gonzalez expressed doubts that the government was "adequate to handle this new political period."

The Communist party did not comment.

Mr. Suarez emphasized Spain's economic problems—inflation, unemployment and a balance of payments deficit—in naming six economists to serve on the 19-member Cabinet.

4 Held in Barcelona Slaying

BARCELONA, July 5 (AP).—Police held four radical leftist students today and said they were involved in the killing of Barcelona industrialist Jose Maria Bulto Marques by taping a time bomb to his chest.

Mr. Bulto Marques was killed May 9 when he tried to remove the bomb himself 32 minutes after a band of armed men taped it to his chest and demanded 500 million pesetas ($7 million) within 48 hours.

News Analysis

Carter and Kremlin: Truculence Is Conge

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, July 5 (NYT).—When President Carter conceded recently that he had not anticipated the extent of Moscow's unhappiness with his human rights policy, he identified only part of a problem souring Soviet-U.S. relations. More than five months after he took office, the signs are that the Russians still do not comprehend the President and their uncertainty has congealed into a sullen truculence that has increasingly left less room for accommodation.

Hopes that a personal encounter with the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev might help clear the air apparently prompted Mr. Carter last week to express his interest in such a meeting. Earlier, Tass, replying to a previous White House statement, said that the proposal was a U.S. idea and strictly preliminary.

Tass left it intentionally unclear whether the Russians opposed a summit meeting or just did not want to appear being rushed into one. Mr. Brezhnev has been reportedly anxious to take the measure of Mr. Carter, the third U.S. President he has confronted in less than three years. Yet some factors that argue for the meeting also seem to be giving the Kremlin pause.

Thus far, Moscow has been unwilling to risk summit talks with the new administration unless both sides had concluded or neared a new strategic arms limitation agreement that would convey the impression of fresh momentum in détente. If the two leaders clash on differences over an unresolved arms pact or human rights, an unsatisfactory encounter in Moscow's view could prove worse than none at all.

Chill Response

The chill Soviet response to the notion of a summit session reflects the disparity in perceptions of the malaise that has set into Soviet-U.S. relations. While Washington has tried to see the half-full glass, Moscow has persisted in viewing it as half empty. After Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko concluded their negotiations at Geneva in May, Mr. Vance worked hard to be optimistic about progress toward a new strategic arms agreement. But Mr. Gromyko was considerably more skeptical, contending that Washington's obstinacy had left a new accord "still a long way off."

Even when Mr. Carter announced last week that he was halting production of the controversial B-1 bomber, the Kremlin passed over the gesture. Instead, it focused upon his decision to deploy the subsonic Cruise missile, a new weapons system that worries the Russians. Friday, Tass asserted that "the implementation of these militaristic plans seriously complicated efforts for the limitation of the strategic arms race."

Moscow's criticism of Mr. Carter seems largely self-serving. It amounts to a complaint that he has not been forthright enough on curbing the weapons spiral and has been too forthright in discussing human rights. But the President also seemed to catch the Kremlin off balance by moving too fast during his first days in office. A Soviet observer likened him to a revolutionary consolidating power, a style, he said, more appropriate to the former party chief Nikita Khrushchev.

Ironically, it was the Russians who were reflecting optimism before Mr. Carter took over. A Soviet official, summing up the prevailing mood, has noted that while Mr. Carter was still an enigma it was reassuring that so many of his appointees, like Mr. Vance, were already familiar to Moscow.

Consequently, Moscow was unprepared to find the Carter administration assailing its performance on human rights within days after taking office. The timing was particularly sensitive in view of the forthcoming Belgrade conference that would review compliance with the 1975 Helsinki accord. The Russians had already begun cracking down on organized dissent and viewed Mr. Carter's pronouncements as interference in Moscow's internal af-

After 'Drought, Debt, No Market'

North Korea Seen Recovering From Slump

TOKYO, July 5 (AP).—North Korea is just beginning to recover from a three-year depression that wrecked its economic development plan and left the country owing $1.5 billion to Japanese and European banks, according to diplomatic and business sources here.

"Drought, debt, no market and bad mismanagement" all hit the nation at the same time, a diplomat said, adding that it caught the North Koreans in the middle of a too ambitious and ill-planned attempt to match the booming economy of South Korea.

In addition, the North's economy was hampered by a huge military budget—more than $1 billion last year, or more than 15 per cent of total spending—and by sharp drops in aid from the Soviet Union and China.

According to Japanese and Western diplomatic and private sources, North Korea's problems started when it sent representatives to the North-South unification talks in Seoul in 1973. "They couldn't believe the factories, roads, goods in the stores, the obvious wealth," he said.

A Spending Spree

Startled by the progress of his bitter enemy, President Kim Il Sung ordered an immediate revision of the 1971-76 economic development plan, the sources here said. The North Koreans went on a spending spree, ordering expensive heavy industrial equipment from Japan and Europe and counting on exports of coal, iron ore and other raw materials to pay for it.

Imports from non-Communist countries, primarily Japan and Western Europe, more than doubled in 1973 to $335 million and doubled again in 1974 to $786 million. But because of oil price increases, North Korea's main customers for raw materials cut back sharply on purchases, and prices dropped. Exports to the West were only $142 million in 1974 and $276 million in 1975.

North Korea began to fall behind on paying for the industrial equipment it had bought.

With its trade deficit leaping, the North cut imports from the West to $560 million in 1975 and to slightly more than $300 million last year, the sources said.

"Plant construction was cut off, supplies were cut off, the six-year plan cut off," said Mrs. Hiroko Kawai, an expert on North Korea in the Japan external trade organization.

"The six-year plan fell short in steel, cement, transportation and mining," Mrs. Kawai said. "I estimate by a large amount."

Fragmentary Western intelligence reports indicate that North Korea's problems were increased by a drastic drop in aid from the Soviet Union and China, sources here said.

Soviet economic aid fell from nearly $725 million in the five years up to 1974 to $4 million last year, the sources said.

They added that Chinese economic aid also dropped sharply, totaling $1.6 million last year. Previous figures were not available.

Travel by Westerners to North Korea is sharply restricted and there is little or no access to its economic statistics.

North Korea's Vice-President, Park Song Chol, went to Moscow in March to negotiate a new aid agreement but, according to the sources, the Soviet Union agreed only to postpone until 1983 the repayment of unpaid debts, the total of which is not known.

Last year was the worst for the North Koreans, a Japanese diplomat said, and the North Koreans have begun to get their problems under control.

"They're not too bad off now," a Western source said. "They're not importing and they're exporting a little, not much, but it brings in some money."

North Korea has just completed negotiations with Japanese and European banks on repayment of a $1.5-billion debt. Neither the banks nor the North Koreans would release any information on the results of those negotiations. But private sources report that the North Koreans won delays of two to five years on repayment of about $440 million long overdue, at interest rates of 7.3 to 8 per cent.

Kim Ready for U.S. Talks

TOKYO, July 5 (AP).—President Kim Il Sung of North Korea says he has proposed to talk with the United States but that there has been no U.S. response, a Japanese report said today.

Japan Broadcasting Corp. quoted Mr. Kim as saying, "I have expressed willingness to have dialogue with the United States any time the Americans want."

Gersh Budker, Soviet Nuclear Scientist, Dies

MOSCOW, July 5 (UPI).—Gersh I. Budker, 69, one of the Soviet Union's leading nuclear physicists and a member of the prestigious Academy of Sciences, has died, Tass said today.

Mr. Budker, who was on the staff of the Siberian Academy of Sciences in Novosibirsk, was known for his work in particle and high-energy physics.

He was awarded the Lenin prize and the Order of Lenin for his contribution to Soviet science.

Alexandra Ceausescu

BUCHAREST, July 5 (AP).—Alexandra Ceausescu, 88, mother of Romanian President and Communist party leader Nicolae Ceausescu, has died, Bucharest radio reports said today.

Lynch Names Irish Cabinet, Includes Aide He Once Fired

DUBLIN, July 5 (UPI).—Newly-elected Irish Premier Jack Lynch today named to his Cabinet one of the ministers he fired seven years ago in an arms-smuggling scandal.

Mr. Lynch, leader of the opposition for the last four years, was re-elected Premier by a vote of 82 to 61 in Parliament following his Fianna Fail party's landslide victory in last month's general elections.

His was the only name put forward when Parliament convened for a one-day session to elect a government to succeed Liam Cosgrave's two-party coalition, which was defeated in nationwide polling June 16.

Since the elections, both Mr. Cosgrave and his coalition partner, Brendan Corish, have quit as leaders of the Fine Gael and Labor parties, respectively, and have retired to the back benches.

O'Kennedy Is Chosen

Mr. Lynch nominated George Colley to his old post of finance minister and also named him deputy premier. He named 36-year-old Michael O'Kennedy, a lawyer, as foreign affairs minister.

Mr. Lynch's inclusion of Charles Haughey, the finance minister he dismissed in 1970, as minister of health was not unexpected. Mr. Haughey had been readmitted to the party's front bench several years ago.

Mr. Haughey, son-in-law of the late Premier Sean Lemass, had been mentioned as a possible rival to Mr. Lynch for the leadership of the party.

In a political crisis in 1970, Mr. Lynch dismissed Mr. Haughey and the minister of agriculture, Neil Blaney. He accused them of being implicated in a plot to smuggle arms to the Catholic minority in Northern Ireland. Both men were tried and acquitted of the charges.

Istanbul Being Cleared

ISTANBUL, July 5 (UPI).—Hundreds of municipal workers worked today to clear away debris left by Istanbul's worst storm in 42 years. The storm, which hit Istanbul Sunday, damaged 379 homes, Mayor Ahmet Isvan said today.

Vatican Scores Church Schools

VATICAN CITY, July 5 (UPI).—The Vatican said today that many Roman Catholic schools have become havens for children of the wealthy and have strayed from their basic function of Christian teaching.

The Sacred Congregation for Catholic Education said that the imbalance between rich and poor was due to the schools' financial difficulties in some countries. It said that the problem could be solved by increased government support of parochial schools.

The congregation also called on bishops to exert more control over religious teaching in church schools and upbraided religious orders that abandon education for what they considered to be more direct social involvement.

Heavy Karachi Flood Leaves 271 Dead

KARACHI, July 5 (Reuters).—The death toll in the monsoon flood that hit Karachi Thursday has reached 271. Many of the dead lived along the Lyari and Malir Rivers.

Pakistan Army troops have recovered 60,000 barrels of chemicals from a Karachi oil refinery that was swamped by a five-foot wave during the heaviest flood here in 41 years. At least eight inches of rain fell in 12 hours.

Yugoslavia Charged On Rights Violations

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 5 (UPI).—The International League for Human Rights charged Yugoslavia today with committing gross human rights violations and said that, proportionally, it had more political prisoners than even the Soviet Union.

A six-page report detailing what the league charged was a stepped-up campaign of repression in Yugoslavia over the past five years was issued to coincide with the preliminary conference under way in Belgrade to review compliance with the 1975 Helsinki accords, including their provisions on human rights.

The report said Yugoslav jails hold at least 600—and possibly as many as 4,000—political prisoners, including students, professors, journalists, lawyers and writers arrested in the crackdown on dissent that began after student protests at the University of Zagreb in 1971.

Yugoslav Aide Backs Carrillo In Moscow Feud

BELGRADE, July 5 (UPI).—A top-ranking Yugoslav Communist official has defended the Spanish Communist party's right to independence and said that Moscow's attack on it on June 23 could only damage the international Communist movement.

The attack on Santiago Carrillo, head of the Spanish party, appeared in a Soviet magazine Novoye Vremya.

Rato Buconjic, president of Bosnia-Hercegovina, one of Yugoslavia's six constituent republics, spoke at a mass rally at Mrakovica, on Kozara Mountain, on the 36th anniversary of the 1941 partisan uprising organized by President Tito. He recalled president Tito's break with the Kremlin in 1948 when "we were alone and had against us not only the center [Moscow] but the entire chorus. However, for the very reason that we were alone, I feel it my duty to say that the current campaign against the Spanish party is contrary to the spirit of the Berlin conference of Communist parties and the document signed there voluntarily by all the parties.

"The Spanish party has the full right to decide independently on its policy, and it is responsible for this solely to its membership and the Spanish working class."

Romania Defends Eurocommunism

VIENNA, July 5 (Reuters).—Romania's ruling Communist party today issued a defense of Eurocommunism, implying sharp disagreement with Soviet views.

The official Bucharest party newspaper Scinteia said individual Communist parties had a basic right and duty to work out their own policies free from outside criticism. Scinteia ignored a recent Soviet attack on Spanish Communist leader Santiago Carrillo, but said it was wrong to fan disputes, apportion blame and sharpen differences in the Communist movement.

The Communist parties of Western Europe are scoring "unquestionable successes" because they take into account the "specific peculiarities and vital interests" of their own countries

EEC Delega Hold Trade Talks in Pel

PEKING, July 5 (R European Economic delegation today open tory talks here with Cl cials on preparing the trade agreement.

The six-member tea by Roland de Kergol director-general in the Commission's Departm ternal Affairs, will Peking for a week.

Diplomatic sources talks with a Chinese te by Foreign Ministry de director Cheng To-pin a working lunch at th Embassy.

China opened formal relations with the EE Discussions on a trade little headway last ye of political instability the death of Chairman tung.

However, last mont Italian Foreign Minist Forlani was told that anxious to negotiate a economic agreement.

France Seizes Ha

NICE, July 5 (AP).—F more than a ton of ha a villa near Ste. Maxi day and arrested seven man nationals, a poli man announced. On arrested was Marie-Ch Opel, identified by th a member of the Ger making family.

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PARIS FILMS

'Aida' Demonstrates New Movie Function

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 5 (IHT).—The highly lauded presentation of Verdi's "Aida," performed in Italian last summer in the Roman theater at Orange, France, (directed by Sandro Sequi; scenography by Pier Luigi Pizzi; conducted by Thomas Schippers) has been brought indoors and may now be seen and heard, safe from the mistral chill, at La Pagode in a stereophonic sound film made by Pierre Jourdan.

The operatic production has been recorded in its entirety and there are sweeping views of the ancient theater and the imaginative employment of its spacious stage. Thus, we have at once the opera and a valuable theatrical document that preserves on celluloid what is regarded as one of the finest of last year's festival offerings in France. The phonograph can give us again the voice of Caruso, Melba, Chaliapin, Lehmann and Farrar, but their histrionic interpretations are lost to those who never saw them. It is a new function of the cinema to prevent such a loss. In Jourdan's film, Gilda Cruz Romo's Aida and Grace Bumbry's Amneris are dramatically as well as vocally imposing.

* * *

Music of another sort is the background of "Stardust" (at the George V and the Danton in English), a lugubrious saga of the rise and fall of a British rock singer-composer of the 1960s. David Essex, the impish Jesus of the London "Godspell" and himself a pop idol, impersonates the unhappy troubadour who emerges from nonentity with his grubby combo, gains international notoriety with raucous concerts and winds success so distressing that he seeks consolation in drug addiction, sexual promiscuity and the delusion that he is Beethoven.

There is stuff here for a grand satiric exposé, but neither Michael Apted, with his pedestrian direction, nor Roy Connolly, with his puny script, can light the fuse of such an explosion. "Stardust" confines itself to retrieving soap-opera clichés and its maudlin viewpoint might be that of its protagonist's kindly old aunt.

For example, the innocent minstrel with his growing reputation acquires a crass American agent to supplement his shrewd native representative. When a French woman, vowing to "understand" him, joins his entourage, he is saddled with three managers and almost goes crazy. All this —and everything else—is handled with the gravest solemnity when what is loudly demanded is biting humor.

The chicanery of the pop-music racket is pictured, as are the moronic crowds that mob their favorites, but the rock musicians, reputed to have a lively language of their own, discourse stupidly and limit their pranks to dull orgies and throwing food about. "Stardust" is minus any twinkle of relieving wit.

* * *

"Soft Beds, Hard Battles" (at the Cluny Ecoles and the Normandie in English) is an anthology of bad jokes about Paris under the occupation. Its refinement, taste and elegance may be gauged from the fact that it is set in a brothel and that a voice-over recites a commentary heavy with smutty innuendos. It is principally a vehicle for Peter Sellers who, evidently bent on surpassing the late Owen McGivney, who used to be all the characters of a Dickens novel in a solo session, and Henry de Vries, who used to portray all the suspects on trial in "A Case of Arson," undertakes six different parts on this occasion. Sellers, with aid of make-up box and an attempt at altered accent, appears, in turn, as Hitler, a Japanese prince, a French general, a British major, a Gestapo chief and the president of France. We are usually given broad hints as to whom he is impersonating, which mercifully avoids any discussion.

The general impression is that of watching a quick-change act while some bore is cracking odious jokes. Sellers's Gestapo aide, Schultz, has been appropriated, name and all, from Lubitsch's hilarious comedy, "To Be Or Not To Be," but he has been denuded of humor in the transfer.

* * *

As a tonic to counteract the depression wrought by "Soft Beds, Hard Battles," there is Buster Keaton's early talkie, "Doughboys" at the Studio Logos and the Action La Fayette (in English).

Keaton was primarily a pantomimist and the silent screen was his happiest realm. But while the revived comedy is in no way comparable to his mute masterpieces—"The Navigator," "The General," "Battling Butler" and "Our Hospitality"—it is evidence that he made the transition to the spoken film with little loss to his inimitable art. He is as funny as ever; it is only that his inexhaustible gift for the fantastic has been curtailed by a more literal medium.

We find him in this instance as a Manhattan millionaire who, in search of a new chauffeur, enters a domestic service bureau that has been transformed into a recruiting office. At once he is a volunteer soldier in World War I, and in the trenches his incurable blundering converts him into a hero. His tent mate is Cliff Edwards ("Ukulele Ike") and there are some songs, while Edward Brophy is a bawling tough sergeant and Arnold Korff, the celebrated Austrian actor, is the New York dandy's ex-valet who, called to the colors in Germany, is recaptured by his former master on a reconnaissance mission. Though granted speech, Keaton remains frozen-faced, leaving laughter to his spectators.



D. Ravoux

Gilda Cruz Romo as Aida—a document on film.

OPERA IN PARIS

Everyone Gets Into the Act

By David Stevens

PARIS, July 5 (IHT).—Daniel Barenboim and the Orchestre de Paris had the happy thought—or afterthought, since it was not originally scheduled—of winding up their season with a semi-staged production of Berlioz's sparkling comic opera "Béatrice et Bénédict."

The singers were in evening dress, but this was not the usual concert performance, with immobilized singers making well-meant but ineffectual gestures. The orchestra was pushed well back from the apron of the stage at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées, and Jean-Pierre Ponnelle was brought in to make use of the space, which he did ingeniously.

Ponnelle not only got the singers to act, with comic verve and without archness, but he turned the hybrid stage situation to his advantage, drawing chorus, orchestra and even conductor into the by-play without letting things get out of hand. It is even tempting to credit him with the manic enthusiasm of the chorus's singing, reminiscent of the faces in those contemporary caricatures of Berlioz conducting one of his massive choral works.

The work itself is a small miracle, the astonishing final creative act of an aging composer exhausted from a lifetime of musical battles. His own book is a reduction of Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing" to the Beatrice-Benedick sparring, reducing Hero and Claudio to stock figures, and adding a comic drunken kapellmeister as the hook for a couple of extended musical jokes.

The spoken dialogue, mostly just translated Shakespeare, is interlarded with the 15 musical numbers and an overture that make up the score, a score that ranges from full orchestra to the delicacy of chamber music, and from wit to gentle melancholy to the rapturousness of the duo-nocturne that ends the first act—and which Berlioz said he wrote during a colleague's speech at the Institute. He also said "Béatrice" was one of his liveliest and most original scores.

But it is not so easy to put on, as a rather pale production at the Opéra Comique proved some years ago. It requires singers who also can act and speak, and it had them here in two (non-French) artists. Yvonne Minton's spoken French was not too secure, but it did not keep her from projecting Beatrice's wit and boldness, or singing with splendid tone and style, while Gerald English's Benedick was a masterpiece, achieved with an unremarkable tenor voice but with excellent French and uninhibited stage presence. Jules Bastin, massive in comic talent as in physique, was the kapellmeister—mercilessly harassing the real kapellmeister, Barenboim—and Anne-Marie Blanzat, Jocelyne Taillon, Alberto Rinaldi and Franz Petri filled out the singing cast admirably.

Barenboim's duties as a straight man for almost everyone else did not keep him from also conducting an alert and highly controlled performance, albeit one that might have benefited from a more relaxed lyricism.

Clearly, Barenboim likes to do opera, and while this approach would not work with everything in the repertory, it is a way of giving visual as well as aural form to many semi-neglected works that deserve a hearing and—given the right stage director—viewing without the expense of a full production.

Monarchy Cure for the Maladies of Democratic Europe?

LONDON, July 5 (AP).—Monarchy is the best cure for *the democratic doldrums of today*, says a new reference book from Burke's, the peerage publisher.

And a politically united Europe could do worse than let its 10 reigning houses take turns on a Continental throne, editor Hugh Montgomery-Massingberd suggests in the introduction to Volume 1 of "Burke's Royal Families of the World."

The 594-page book, which went on sale this week priced at £26 ($44), outlines the history and membership of 50 royal houses in Europe and Latin America (Brazil and Mexico—the Mexican branch being defunct).

Attacking the "feeling that monarchy is something of a lost cause," the editor declares that democracy has not "been the cure for bribery, corruption and tyranny."

On the contrary, he says, "in a republic, embittered strife at home creates insecurity abroad; there is no continuity. The vital need of today in an unstable world is continuity, and only monarchy can provide this. A monarch unites the nation, a president can divide it."

He contends that monarchs are better known, cheaper and more likely to sacrifice themselves for the people's good, and "on the whole give splendid value for money as tourist attractions alone."

"In the drab, dreary and disillusioned modern world, the accession of King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia—44 years after King Alfonso sacrificed himself to avoid bloodshed—to the Spanish throne seemed like a gleam of hope for the future," the introduction says.

Mr. Montgomery-Massingberd also says, without elaboration, that "it would be a mistake to write off" King Constantine's changes of regaining the Greek throne, from which his people ousted him in a referendum in December, 1974.

Despite shabby treatment of the Bulgarian, Romanian, Yugoslav and Greek monarchies since World War II, the surviving monarchies are stronger than ever, the editor says.

"Today there is a majority of monarchies over republics in Europe," he goes on, "and it is enjoyable to speculate how this might affect the headship of a federal United States of Europe. (Perhaps a rota system of monarchs, as in Malaysia, might be employed?)."

The family of Britain's Queen Elizabeth II, it is noted, "certainly could not be more European." The British royal veins are heavily laced with German blood, and the royal family's collateral lines snake in and out of every corner of the Continent.

Europe's reigning monarchies are in Belgium, Britain, Denmark, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Sweden.

The book, to be followed by a volume on the royal families of Africa, Asia and Oceania, carefully shows the human side of royalty, from girl-chasing in previous centuries to the less than royal pursuits—like streetcar conducting—to which some blueboods have fallen in modern times.

Some unexpected but well-known names show up on the remoter twigs of family trees. Former President Richard Nixon, the book says, is a ninth cousin of Leka I, the exiled king of Albania.

Paperweight Sale

LONDON, July 5 (Reuters).—A French-made paperweight dated around 1840 sold for £30,000 at Sotheby's auction rooms yesterday—a world record. The buyer was an anonymous French collector. The previous record price for a paperweight was £8,500 in 1970.

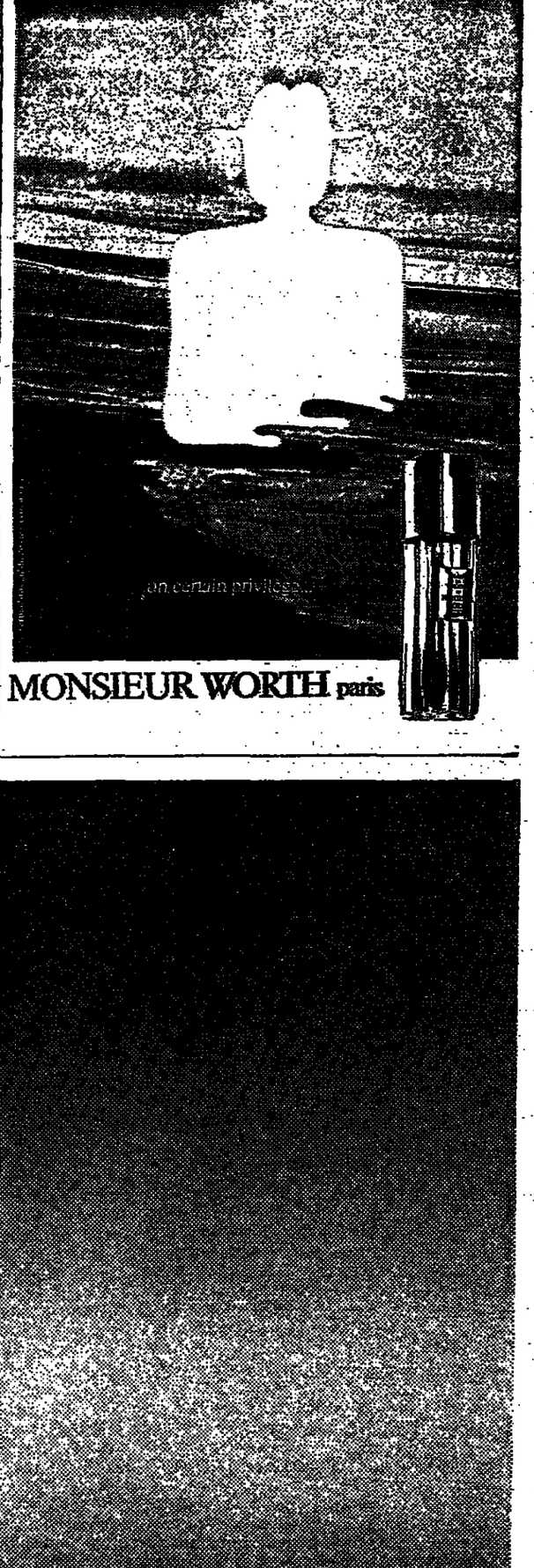
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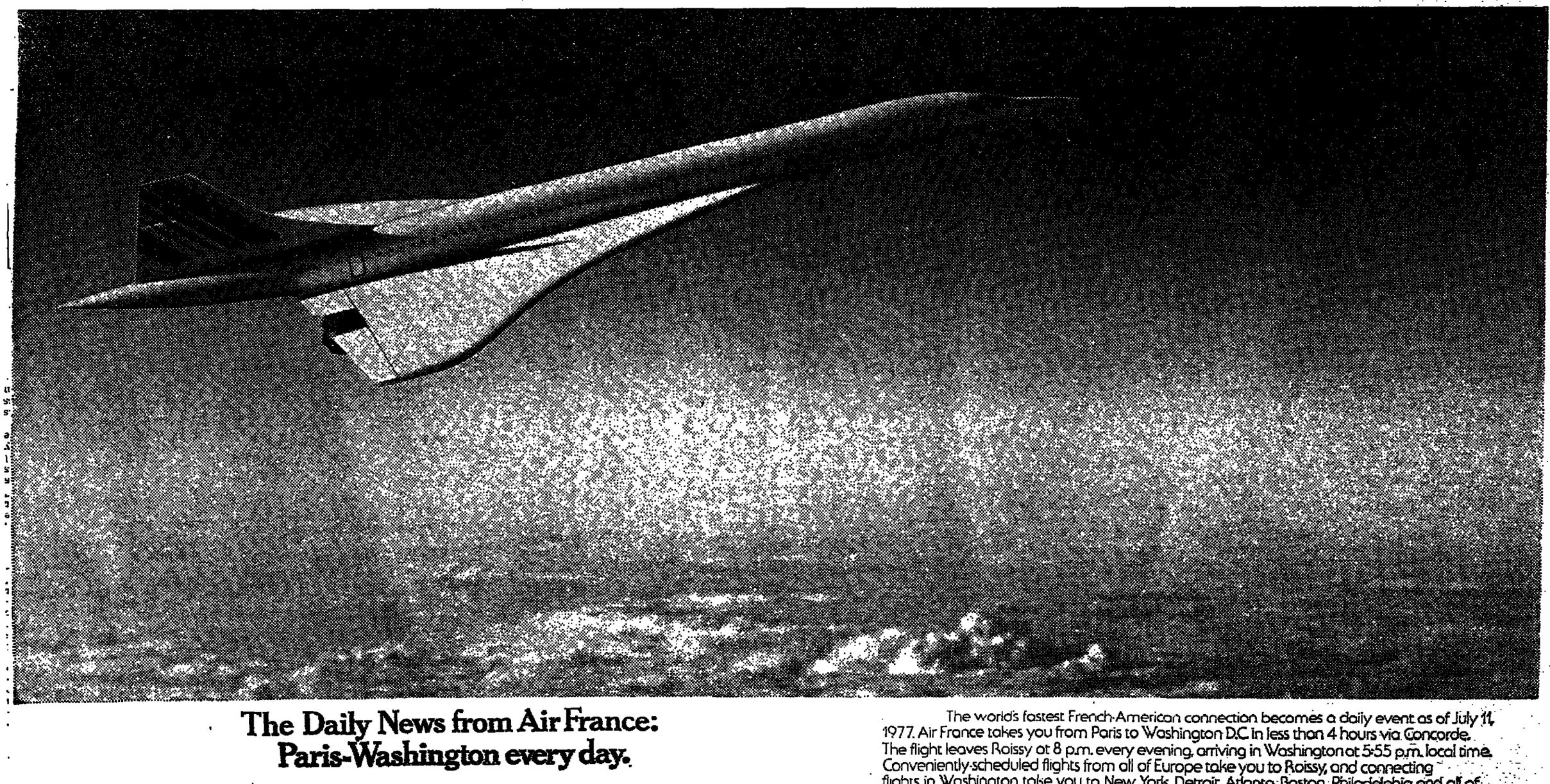
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AIR FRANCE

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 —Wednesday, July 6, 1977

The Army Rules Pakistan Again

When Pakistan voted on March 7 in what Zulfikar Ali Bhutto called its "first completely democratic civilian election" it seemed for a brief spell that the nation might return to the hopes with which it was launched in 1948. After all, Prime Minister Bhutto had worked with the military regime as foreign minister; he had become its leader and healer of wounds after the disastrous war with India over Bangladesh and his victory at the polls in March seemed natural enough.

But there were—as Mr. Bhutto admitted—irregularities in the voting and his combined, if often contradictory, opposition showed their annoyance by rioting and refusing to recognize the results. Negotiations went on haltingly: there were hopes that a new vote would be held, but the long strain of the disputed election and the refusal of the opposition to accept Mr. Bhutto's terms for a new one finally led the military to take over again.

Since the military had ruled Pakistan from 1956 until the loss of Bangladesh, one might be tempted to relate the Bhutto-inspired election to the actions of those young men in Hawaii who released two tamed Atlantic porpoises into an untamed Pacific in the name of liberty. Could Pakistan be expected to cope with democracy?

But India, part of the same subcontinent as Pakistan, has done so, ending Indira Gandhi's attempt at "emergency" authoritarian rule. And, for the most part, the military rulers of Pakistan have, considering the international problems that threatened them, sought to prepare the country for at least local democracy. In Europe, Greece, Spain and Portugal have made good recoveries from imposed rule from on high. Democracy can work in Pakistan, and perhaps the military will seek to give it another chance.

Not so very long ago, the authoritarian ring around the world seemed to be tightening; the democratic states were (and, to no small degree, still are) struggling with economic and political problems that seem to inhibit strong rule by the people. But things have changed of late: the authoritarian states are having their own troubles and the ideal of the vote, as opposed to that of the policeman's baton or the soldier's gun, has shown that it is by no means dead. The free world is entitled to hope that, in spite of all that has gone before, Pakistan may join the ranks of the free.

The Trouble With Coal

For the first time in nearly a generation, last March the United States produced more coal than oil. It's partly due to the steady decline in domestic oil, of course, but it's also partly the rising rate at which coal is being mined. That trend is running in President Carter's direction, since his energy program prescribes a large expansion of coal mining. But a swing back to coal, as the principal fuel for the U.S. economy, is going to be anything but simple.

High coal production in March followed two months of low production, for the mining and shipping of coal is severely affected by cold weather. Gas and oil flow through pipelines that are very little affected by the temperature. Both the administration and Congress are currently thinking hard about legislation to build slurry pipelines that carry pulverized coal mixed with water. But the cost of the slurry lines, in both money and water, would be formidable. The alternative is the long and slow job of strengthening the railroad system.

Congress is also wrestling with the revisions to the Clean Air Act, and one of the hardest decisions in it is the standard for coal-burning power plants. In terms of health protection there's a very strong case for sticking with the rigorous Senate bill rather than taking the weaker House version. But it's also fair to say that the Senate bill's requirements will make it harder for the electric utilities to follow the Carter energy plan. The debate focuses attention on the implications of rapid and sustained increases in coal consumption. Our own guess is that, as the country thinks more about the effects of burning coal on the public health, the nuclear reactors are going to look a little more attractive.

Another kind of concern arises from the chaos within the United Mine Workers. The result of the union's elections last month are now under challenge from one of the losers, promising an indefinite paralysis at the top. Among the miners, the epidemic of wildcat strikes continues. The outburst of wildcat striking over the past several years has hurt the revenues of the miners' medical care and retirement funds to a point at which the benefits are being cut back—inciting further wildcat strikes. Beyond that, it seems very likely that the whole union will go out in December when the present contract expires.

Firewood provided more than half of the energy of the United States—more than coal, oil and gas together—into the early 1890s. Coal then became dominant and provided most of the country's energy through World War II. The next great step, to oil and gas, came with great speed. Coal now provides less than one-fifth of the country's energy, while oil and gas provide three-quarters of it. They were cheaper to produce than coal, easier to transport and much cleaner to burn. But now the costs and risks of relying on oil have shot upward drastically. Clearly, coal consumption is going to have to keep rising. But it's very much an open question whether it can rise—or ought to rise—as fast as the Carter plan proposes.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

State of Turkish Democracy

There are two ways of looking at the state of Turkish democracy now. Either blackly and bleakly, as a shambles about to collapse once more into the unwelcoming arms of the generals. Or gently, as a ramshackle contraption which nonetheless represents the Moslem world's best current stab at a free, pluralist society... Turkey cannot afford another slump into military rule. The economy is too far gone. The working classes are crying out for reform. Abroad—in Cyprus and the Aegean—Turkey has too many enemies. The need for a firm, progressive, elected leadership has never been more evident. And, in Mr. [Bulent] Ecevit, that leadership exists . .

Mr. Ecevit was the clear winner of last month's election in every sense but the most vital one: an overall parliamentary majority .. He was 13 votes short of a working mandate. . The bankruptcy of a further right-wing coalition in such circumstances was evident. But no: The worst has happened this week with glum brutality. Ecevit is out. The Demirel-Erbakan coalition is back, reinforced with a smattering of neo-fascists... Few in Ankara now expect anything but a slither back to an army regime.

—From the Guardian (London).

Israeli Questions for U.K.

Recent U.S. statements [on Israel] have drawn a distinction between what Vice-President Mondale called "the requirement of recognized borders" and "the imperatives of security." There might, he suggested, be separate lines of defense, which would be quite separate from borders and the purpose of which would be to provide Israel with security guarantees.

There is much in that statement that needs to be elucidated, and no doubt Israeli Prime Minister Begin will want to ask questions about it when he visits Washington this month. But it does seem to offer the beginnings of a solution. It would not have the slightest chance of being accepted by the Arabs, however, if the Israelis were now to go ahead with new Jewish settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan. Nor is there any reason to believe that Israel would then be able to count on outside support. Mr. Begin is being offered security. He is in danger of throwing it away for the illusion of independence.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Unproductive Nine

While the political leaders of the Nine were still meeting in London, the British were announcing in Parliament their unilateral action on fishing policy. This cannot have improved the atmosphere of the conference, which can only be described as unproductive. The British period of presidency has now ended without producing the hoped-for success. After six months in the chair, the London government has left behind more unsolved integration problems than it inherited in January—most of them of its own creation.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 6, 1902

NEW YORK—The U.S. government has sold for $20,000, to private purchasers, the pneumatic gun plant at Sandy Hook, the establishment of which cost the country nearly $1 million. The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications decided about a year ago that the pneumatic guns invented by Capt. Zalinski were out of date, and should no longer constitute part of the defenses of New York and San Francisco.

Fifty Years Ago

July 6, 1927

PARIS—Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue in New York will speak on "Jew and Christian—Agreements and Disagreements" at next Sunday morning's service at the American Church, 21 Rue de Berri. The service begins at 10:45 o'clock. Rabbi Wise is internationally known for his participation in many world movements and for the past 20 years he has been the head of the Free Synagogue in New York.



'Riot Control Has Changed a Lot Since the Good Old '60s, Hasn't It?'

Italy: 'Something' for Everyone

By Claire Sterling

ROME.—After four months of dealing over the table instead of under it—their custom for the previous 10 or 15 years—Italy's governing Christian Democratic party and huge Communist party have finally agreed on a concerted program. The program may not quite be just a lot of hot air, as the left-wing daily La Repubblica maintains. But it certainly isn't a big help to those who argue that a grand Catholic-Communist alliance would be the salvation of Italy.

Depending on how you look at it, this agreement does or does not mean formal acceptance of the Communists in a government majority here for the first time in a quarter of a century: The Communists say it does and the Christian Democrats say it does not. The distinction naturally matters to party leaders concerned because of what they promised their respective voters in national elections exactly a year ago: The Communists promised to get into the government and the Christian Democrats promised to keep them out. But ordinary citizens are less fascinated than Rome's political in-group by the semantic niceties involved in having the Communists in and out of the government simultaneously. What they are inclined to care more about is whether Italy's two biggest political formations—the Christian Democratic party with 38 per cent of the vote, the Communist party with 34 per cent—have actually decided to face the ugly facts of Italian life together, or have merely made another of the familiar power-sharing deals that have been postwar Italy's worst affliction. Alas, the answer is hardly in doubt.

Has Everything

This was supposed to be a limited three or four-point emergency program, but it isn't. The text, covering two and a half printed newspaper pages, is an elaborately ambitious statement including everything everybody has always said it would be nice for Italy to have: A stable currency, no more inflation, a spanking growth rate, full employment, a healthy foreign trade surplus, plenty of low-cost housing, full medical care for the whole population, a modern and adequate school system, a miraculously rejuvenated South rapidly overtaking the rich consumer society of the North, a model agricultural complex producing 90 per cent of Italy's food needs, even-handed taxes conscientiously paid, gung-ho private investors risking their capital without a care in the world, an exemplary industrial sector run by the state without waste, graft or financial loss, a snappy police force to subdue mutinous, armed students and murderous political terrorists of the far lef and right as well as common criminals. It also promises judicial reform, prison reform, intelligence agency reform, agrarian reform, rent reform, press, radio and television reform, local government reform and a national civil service reform undertaking to transform a 2-million-man labyrinth of monumental inefficiency into an administrative instrument of clockwork precision. On top of this would be a wage structure that keeps right up with rising living costs but doesn't add to labor costs, a balanced budget for every one of Italy's almost universally bankrupt municipalities, and a national budget large enough to subsidize half the municipalities' debts and all cost-of-living wage increases along with everything else in the program, but small enough, nevertheless, to look frugal to international bankers.

Spending Spree

Not much is said in this all-purpose program about how to reconcile some of its more irreconcilable features—such as cooling down and heating up the economy at the same time—still less how to pay for the colossal public spending spree bound to come of it. Not much time is allowed for getting it all done, either. The whole thing must presumably be carried out not over the next 10 or 20 years but within just the next year or two, not by an unassailably secure government but by a minority Christian Democratic Cabinet surviving solely on the sufferance of the Communists and/or four smaller parties (Socialists, Social Democrats, Republicans, Liberals). Those who drafted the program didn't seem to worry about loading so heavy a cargo on so frail a vessel as Premier Giulio Andreotti's present Cabinet. What they did jibe at, though, was making any of the hard decisions that might at least let Andreotti get out of port before he sinks.

Somewhere, during these four months of negotiations, the emergency that was supposed to be dealt with got lost. But it didn't go away.

The ugliest fact of life here today is a pathologically disturbed economy. Italy has had one of the highest inflation rates of any industrialized nation for the past three years. Its currency has been devalued by roughly a third in the past two years. It has by now run up some $18 billion worth of debts abroad, and its international credit rating has sunk to the level of a fourth-rate South American republic's. Its net indebtedness at home very nearly doubled in 1975 to around $20 billion, and all public investments since then have been made on borrowed money. Private investment keeps trying and failing to get off the ground. Unit labor costs rose 35 per cent in 1975 and another 10 per cent in 1976, compared to a 1 to 2-per-cent rise in France and an actual drop in West Germany. They would have shot straight through the roof by now, thanks to an escalator wage-clause tied to living costs, if the government hadn't agreed to reimburse employers for much of the latest jump in their payrolls. With costs like this and a paralyzing immobility of labor here—it is practically impossible to lay off a union worker because he has no work to do, or even transfer him from one department to another in the same factory—Italy has come dangerously close to pricing itself out of the Common Market and every other market.

In an annual report all too full of such depressing statistics, the governor of the central bank warned last month that Italy could no longer get away with its prodigal role as the last of the world's big spenders. Short of a momentous crash, it has no choice but to accept painful sacrifices. Among those the governor plainly had in mind were severe cuts in public spending, a tough wage freeze, less absenteeism and more labor mobility to raise productivity, less consumer spending and more productive investment for at least the next three years, and a willingness to face the consequences. The unmistakable consequences would be a tightly limited annual growth rate of 3 per cent until 1980—creating so few new jobs that unemployment would shoot up to 2 million.

No democratic government could impose such stunning sacrifices on the workers without their consent; and nobody but the Communists could talk them into it, or so the reasoning goes. But if the Communists can, a pretty big "if," they demonstrably don't care to. Nothing remotely resembling such harsh sacrifices is mentioned in the concerted program. Should it in fact be carried out as written, it would send the country skidding off in the opposite direction.

Actually, nobody in the Byzantine world of Italian politics expects it to be carried out as written. Most would be surprised if the whole deal holds up more than a few months. Its purpose was to buy time for the Christian Democrats, who have no parliamentary majority of their own and little inclination to risk another election barely a year after the last one. They've paid for the time by giving the Communists important political recognition as co-signers of a razzle-dazzle program that neither could take seriously, without demanding many real concessions from the Communists in return—surely none to get Italy out of the didn't seem to worry about loading so heavy a cargo on so frail a vessel as Premier Giulio Andreotti explosive economic crisis expected by next autumn. As a sweetener, they have thrown in a conspicuous share of patronage, the transfer of control over welfare funds, substantial tax-collecting items and credit institutions from the national government to regional and local governments. Since the Communists happen to be installed in regional and local governments representing two-thirds of the electorate, while they themselves represent only one-third, the benefits are evident.

Delighted

Communist leaders are delighted to get the political recognition, a useful first step toward eventually joining the national government. The patronage is singularly useful to them too because, as the top Communist hardliner Armando Cossutta once told me, they mean to use their local and regional alliances to converge upon and eventually encircle the capital. "The historic compromise [between Christian Democrats and Communists] begins at the periphery and advances toward the center," is the way Cossutta put it. "That . . . is how it is going to happen."

Whether it happens or not, the deal just made offers a dispiriting glimpse of what might come of it. Four long months of negotiation essentially unrelated to Italy's desperate urgent needs, leading inevitably to what will doubtless be another four long months of negotiation only three or four months afterward—this with Italy's economy heading straight for the rocks—hardly augurs well for the grand Catholic-Communist alliance where national salvation has so insistently been said to lie.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

The Lobby Issue

Who Makes U.S. Polic

By C.L. Sulzberger

JERUSALEM.—Both Israel and Greece – typify a– gradually developing trend in foreign policy relationships by plainly relying almost as much on the success with which they address themselves to the U.S. Congress as on that with which they hope to convince the U.S. President.

This tendency, which began during the last decade, results to a considerable degree from successful attempts by the legislature to exercise a positive role on U.S. diplomacy, a function constitutionally assigned to the executive branch. Congress has become accustomed to giving more advice than consent.

The well organized "Greek lobby" and "Israeli lobby" in Congress have thus been enabled to play an increasingly active and influential part in diplomatic affairs. It is obvious that both President and legislators depend on popular votes for their election to office and their subsequent ability to retain such power. Therefore they are sensitive to pressures of well-organized minorities.

Power Base

The Supreme Court's power base obviously derives from different factors; otherwise it too might be subjected to British and French lobbies putting on heat to get a favorable legal opinion on Concorde's suitability to New York's international airport.

In the respective cases of Israeli and Greek demands on the United States, these are especially dependent on congressional favor since the White House has intimated increasing concern with the welfare of those two countries' particular adversaries, respectively the Arab world and Turkey.

Jerusalem and Athens both feel they discern a rising acknowledgment in Washington that, with ever-higher Arab oil prices and mounting Western dependence on fuel imports; and with awareness of the size, strength and geographical location of the Turkish armed forces, the Carter administration is leaning toward settlement of existing confrontations in favor of the latter, Moslem states.

Some NATO members used to complain during the Nixon-Ford era that the United States was paying more attention to the Soviet Union and China than to its partners. This reminded those with a classical education of Plutarch's words: "Nero's troubles started when he began to take his friends for granted and started to buy his enemies" —although no one ever ventured to liken Ford to Nero.

Neither the Greek-Turkish nor the Israeli-Arab arguments can be couched in terms of "friends" and "enemies". Both Greece and Turkey are our allies. It the only consistent mistak have made vis-à-vis the p them is to intervene too in their affairs because w so tightly bound to each

We would have been far to leave them alone to neg their own difficult way o a tangle of disagreements airspace, sea space and Cy as they had started to do this year, or otherwise to gest external counsel from allies, like West Germany, out again blotting our cop

The case in Israel is different. Menahem Begin' government contains several known "hawks", starting wit Prime Minister. There is spread alarm in the Arab that it will adamantly refu evacuate territory conq since 1967 which originally pertained (like the core of I to former British-mandated estine.

Such was certainly the right goal of Begin himself ing his long career as gu chief and then as oppo legislator. Nor is there po sive evidence that he has mo his aims although seekir gentle their methodology.

Quite evidently Israeli rel ships with the Arab worl bound to become more tens therefore relationships with United States are bound t come both complex and arr Sufficient indication of thi ter can already be detecte many White House and Department statements and tradictions.

Consequently it is obvious Israel will intensify its pub lations drive in the United S with special attention to sure areas where there is a Jewish vote. That vote was to Begin's electoral victory would have preferred a cont Labor party government. N theless, Jerusalem believes U.S. supporters able (and mately willing) to urge key m bers of Congress to maintain port for the Israelis.

Odd Footnote

The odd footnote is that lations between Athens and salem themselves are by means excessively cordial. G has cautiously maintained v ties with the Arabs, becaus its intricate commercial link widespread numbers of res Greek nationals—even during period when Nasser was ch tens of thousands of the l from Egypt.

Nevertheless, Greece and I are today the two foreign l most shrewdly intent on per ing the U.S. Congress that executive doesn't help out legislature should correct t ror.

Letters

U.K. Labor Dispute

The Associated Press (IHT, June 25-26) gave a very misleading account of the Grunwick dispute and I would like to correct two serious factual errors.

First, it is simply not true that Grunwick's managing director fired workers for joining a union. The dispute began last year after a worker was sacked for disciplinary reasons. Others walked out in protest, and violent incidents—including the smashing of windows—ensued. A white-collar union, APEX, then muscled in on the act, giving the workers who had walked out retroactive membership. But the management's decision to sack them was unrelated to the question of union recognition—although that, certainly, is what the current confrontation is all about.

Second, it is untrue that the National Association for Freedom is "giving money" to Grunwick. What we have offered is legal advice. We came to Grunwick's assistance last November, when local postal workers began an illegal boycott of the company's mail. Since then, we have mounted a series of legal actions to combat violent and unlawful mass picketing and the efforts of the left to compel Grunwick to recognize a union which its employees have no wish to join.

What is at issue here, in our view, is a choice between the rule of law and mob rule. I hope you will draw this basic issue to your readers' attention.

ROBERT MOSS,
Director,
National Association
for Freedom.

London.

World Standards

I would like to bring an unusual aspect of international standardization to your attention. I would like to talk about both the way of writing numbers with many digits and the writing of calendar dates.

How do you write 1 million? 1,000,000? Wrong!

According to *international* standards the only correct way to write or to print 1 million is like this: 1 000 000. The reason: until now the decimal symbol has not yet been standardized all over the world. Europe uses the comma as the decimal marker, while in the United States and Canada the full stop (or period) is used.

In order to avoid any confusion or misinterpretation, neither a full stop nor a comma should be used as a "reading aid."

This is according to DIN 1302, No. 1.3; British Standard BS 1991, Part 1, and—believe it or not—according to the latest U.S. standards (National Bureau of Standards, Washington).

Now my question: Will you adapt to this latest regulation and write 50 000 instead of 50,000? If you follow this rule, when will you start doing so?

Also: are you willing to adopt the new way of writing calendar dates according to ISO R 2014? That is: year—month—day. For example, International Herald Tribune, Thursday, 1977-06-20, or International Herald Tribune, 20-6-1977 (Thursday).

Please advise.

JURGEN WILKE.

Frankfurt.

Mideast Solution

In your editorial of June 29 you say, with more accuracy than originality, that the resolution of the Arab-Israeli dispute presents a difficult and complex diplomatic challenge. You go on to say that there has been "too much public assertion of positions" by the various parties to the dispute and to list a number of these, with the implication that the solution has to be looked for somewhere—and you seem to have no idea where—among them all.

What this approach overlooks is the fact that there is now a virtually complete consensus about the form which a solution should take. Complete, that is, except for the Israelis, whose new and extremist government threatens to overturn the whole carefully stacked applecart. Everyone else now agrees that there should be an Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 frontiers, the establishment of a Palestinian state on the West Bank and in Gaza and the firmest possible guarantees for the security of both Isra Arab neighbors. Pres ter's recent pron echoed in the State paper of June 27, m that this is the U.S. declaration issued by members of the Eur nomic Community on followed the same li Arab states have calling for the recon the Geneva conference a settlement on this even the Palestinians luctantly agreed— witho doning their ultimate go existence between Jew a in all of Palestine—to se for the establishment of dependent state on any Palestine from which the can be persuaded to with

Nothing, in short, stand way of a settlement o lines except the obdurate of Mr. Begin's governme to consider withdrawal what he regards as a legacy from Jehovah bu the rest of the world kn be occupied Arab territor solution, therefore, is mu difficult to discover tha editorial suggests. It is fo dent Carter to stand his against the threats of the lobby in the United Stat to say, as President Eise said in 1957:

"Should a nation which and occupies foreign terri the face of UN disappro allowed to impose the con for its withdrawal? If we then I fear we will have back the clock of intern order."

MICHAEL ADA
Ed
Middle East Interna
London.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1977

...rmany in New Slump, ...est Data Indicate

By Darrell Delamaide

July 5 (AP-DJ).—Sev- omic indicators released firm the growing feeling West German economy new slump.

conomics Ministry an- that new manufacturing low and industrial pro- both declined about 2 in May from the previ- th, after April figures ised downward slightly. the second month in se key indicators showed

hile, the Federal Labor announced that June ment, which was not to show much improve- er the previous month, even less improvement pected. The number of eclined a scant 1.6 per he month, or 15,500 peo- 1,000. This virtual stag- eant that the number ployed remained even

... Miners ...to Double ...ges in '77

...ON, July 5 (AP-DJ).— powerful coal miners day decided to seek huge s this year in a move t putting a permanent the government's wage- olans.

ear annual convention ional Union of Mine- (NUM) voted to seek 135 a week for the most aid underground work- le the present maximum week received by coal rkers. Other under- nd surface workers are similar percentage in-

ote to "seek to achieve" eek was passed 143-to- notion from the militant e miners to "demand" was defeated 140-to-

ect Social Contract

elegates unanimously re- ny extension of the "so- tract" under which the trols of the past two ve operated.

s seeking mammoth pay the miners also want xt increases to come into November rather than rch when their present is scheduled to expire. vernment has not pro- r percentage figure for after the £4-a-week wage increases expires of this month. How- Barnett, chief secre- e treasury, said last the increase in basic the year beginning uld be kept close to els. Average earn- year ending July 31 d to be up about

...rs' attempt to get ...y rise in November ... the wishes of the ...and leaders of the ... Congress that such ...ld only be granted ... months.

...s have warned of a ...ion" if unions seek ...e their current con- ...duled to expire.

The ...re considered to be ...'s most powerful ...strike in late 1972- ... one of the key ...ons ... Labor party re- ...ming ... in the Februar... elect...

...me ...er James Calla- ... said ...uld be "very im- ...ent" to ...ment on the deci- ...taker ...e miners' conven- ... During ... weekend. Mr. ...ghan ...warned that ex- ...e wage ...ands would lead ...her unemployment.

Transp... and General ...s Union also holding its ...conferen... this week. Dur- ...ir debat... on pay policy ...r, the ...legates are also ... to call for larger pay ... those presently allowed.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

VW Results to at Least Equal 1976's

Volkswagenwerk expects 1977 group pre-tax earnings to be at least as large as the 1 billion deutsche marks earned last year, management board chairman Toni Schmuecker reports. He expects sales for all of 1977 to increase 9.6 per cent to 2.32 million units. First-half domestic deliveries totaled 483,000 units, up 22 per cent from the year-ago period. European exports increased 16.3 per cent to 244,000 units and U.S. sales were up 30 per cent from last year's weak levels. "It is clear that we can think about a rise in dividend with a clear conscience this year," he says. The payout last year was 5 DM, but he made no concrete forecast for this year. Mr. Schmuecker stresses the need for high earnings to keep pace with the concern's investment needs, which should total 1.9 billion DM this year.

French Restructure Paper Sector

Investments totalling 4 billion French francs (about $820 million) are to be spent on restructuring and modernizing the French paper, pulp and cardboard industry over the next four years. Industry Minister René Monory says the government will contribute between 30 to 40 per cent of the overall amount in the form of loans. The Industrial Development Institute or Unicredit (a unit of the state-run lending institution Crédit Agricole) will acquire interests in firms which are affected by the restructuring, notably Société Lla Chapelle Darblay. Negotiations with these firms are expected to be concluded by the end of September. The proposed investments are expected to result in a trade surplus for the industry of 1.6 billion francs. The sector recorded a trade deficit last year of close to 8 billion francs—the second biggest deficit for any sector after oil.

French to Build New Airbus Series

The French government has given the state-owned *Aérospatiale aircraft company* the go-ahead to develop and build a new series of the wide-bodied Airbus. The government's guarantee could amount up to a maximum of 2.6 billion francs (about $535 million). The move is in line with the government's recent decision to restructure the aircraft industry, which also involves state acquisition of a 33-per-cent interest in the capital of the private company Dassault-Bréguet Aviation. As regards the medium-range Airbus, Premier Raymond Barre said last month that the program would lead to "the creation of an entire family of aircraft derived from the present Airbus." This would be carried out in association with countries already participating in the Airbus program "as well as other interested European governments."

U.K., Wall Street, Oil Producers Await Solution

Sohio's Oil Surplus a King-Sized Problem

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, July 5 (WP).—Standard Oil of Ohio has grown at a breakneck pace from $800 million in assets less than a decade ago to $6 billion today. Now it also has a king-sized problem and is being watched anxiously by the British government, Wall Street, the Middle Eastern oil producers, the oil industry, some of the country's largest pension funds, and President Carter.

Sohio is at the nexus of a potential situation that Mr. Carter's top energy adviser, James Schlesinger jr., says poses "political problems, and problems in symbolism."

The problem is what to do with an estimated 500,000-barrel-a-day oil "surplus" on the West Coast once oil starts flowing at full capacity through the 800-mile Trans-Alaskan pipeline later this year.

Most of that surplus oil is Sohio's.

One would expect that government energy planners and oil company executives would be delighted to have "surplus oil" during an energy crisis. But this one confronts them with prickly political and economic questions.

Mr. Carter has three basic options. He can hold "surplus oil" in the ground. He can allow the oil companies to export the oil to Japan. Or he can have the oil companies absorb high transportation costs shipping the oil to needy Gulf Coast markets.

"If you decide to keep the surplus Alaskan oil in the ground, you are making a decision which hurts me because it will kill my company," warned Charles Spahr, Sohio's chairman, last December.

This threat, financial analysts say, would send a chill to creditors who have loaned billions of dollars to Sohio. These include some of the nation's largest banks, and investors such as Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., and the Ohio State Teachers Pension Fund.

"The financial community not only has an interest in having that oil flow, but having it flow at the highest possible price," says William Randall, a Wall Street oil analyst with F. Eberstadt & Co.

Another key player is British Petroleum, which is owned in part by the British government, and which bought into Sohio to help it finance its share in the pipeline. BP now holds a 26-percent interest in Sohio which, through a complicated financial arrangement, increases to over half once Sohio achieves maximum production.

While British government officials have not lobbied hard on Mr. Carter's Alaskan oil decision, they have expressed continuing interest. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the energy minister, met with administration officials earlier this year.

"He talked like BP had before on the need to create incentives to have people continue drilling," said one Federal Energy Administration official.

The second option, allowing exports to Japan, is the most controversial.

"It would be the most felicitous of all worlds for the companies," says FEA administrator John O'Leary.

Privately the companies admit that if they can export the oil to Japan at world prices they will make up to a dollar a barrel or more from lower transportation costs.

Among the other players who favor exporting the oil are the state of Alaska, which would receive higher income under a complicated taxing formula if the oil goes to Japan rather than to the lower 48 states, and West Coast oil producers and marketers—such as Standard Oil of California—who fear that "discounted" Alaskan oil would force down profit margins.

While Mr. Schlesinger, according to administration sources, continues to favor "swapping" Alaskan oil to Japan for Middle East oil shipments to U.S. Gulf Coast ports, the companies suspect Mr. Carter will not be able to sell it politically.

Consequently, the companies are scrambling to ensure that as much as possible of the West Coast surplus is sopped up in a way that will not depress West Coast prices.

Socal, one of California's largest producers and marketers, is negotiating to take up to 250,000 barrels a day of Alaskan oil from Sohio, and a smaller amount from Exxon, another of the Alaskan oil producers. In exchange Socal will "back out," as oil men say, Saudi Arabian crude oil, some of which is said to be bound to Sohio's partner, BP, for use in other markets.

Sohio has also contracted tankers to carry crude oil to the Gulf Coast if Mr. Carter does not approve sales to Japan.

"It is not a question of disaster, we and the other companies have made provisions to move the bulk of the surplus by the end of the year," Sohio officials say.

To reduce the likelihood of a "soft" West Coast oil market, Mr. Carter has reversed a previous Ford administration pledge to maximize production from the Elk Hills Naval petroleum reserve in California. In addition he is also weighing an increase above 1 billion barrels in the strategic petroleum reserve.

One Library of Congress energy analyst says, "The administration has a vested interest in maintaining price in real terms . . . the President's program depends very heavily on higher prices."

What may be good for Sohio or even good for the nation in some respects could be hard to sell on Capitol Hill, however. One oil analyst warned:

"Congress loves cheap prices. If you keep Alaska crude in U.S. markets, you will drive down prices."

That would be bad for Sohio and all the other interested parties.

British Steel Losing Money At 'Dreadful' Rate This Year

LONDON, July 5 (AP-DJ).—British Steel Corp. has been losing money at a "dreadful" rate so far this fiscal year, Sir Charles Villiers, chairman of the state-owned steel firm, said today.

Addressing the annual conference of the National Union of Blastfurnacemen, Sir Charles said BSC losses so far in 1977-78 were substantially worse than a year earlier.

Although the company has not reported its results for the year ended March 31, officials have already said the 1976-77 loss was more than £100 million.

Sir Charles blamed the company's poor performance on weak demand and product prices and a host of internal problems. These included too high a break-even point, too low productivity per man and "too small a commitment to success."

He said that this year BSC would have to draw £950 million from the government to cover its losses and investments. He pointed out that this is more than 10 per cent of the government's total 1977-78 deficit. At least £65 million of the losses expected in the current fiscal year will come from plants which BSC has agreed, at the government's request, to keep open for social reasons.

"In recent years we have been taken to the cleaners by the competition and we let them do it to us," Sir Charles said, adding that at one point last year BSC had only 53 per cent of the domestic market for steel products.

Company Profits

Revenue, Profits in Millions.

General Electric Co. Ltd.
(figures in sterling)

First Qu. (March 31)	1977	1976
Revenue	2,050.	1,750..
Profits	131.4	99.3
Per Share (pence)	24.11	18.07

...f ... Electric
...of ...
...(losses in yen)

...May 31)	1977	1976
Revenue	265.070.	208.540.
Profits	5.380.	4,080.

Japan Unemployment

TOKYO, July 5 (AP-DJ).—Japan's unemployment totaled 1.09 million in May, up from 1.06 million in April and 1.07 million in the year earlier month, the government announced today. The May jobless rate stood at 2... per cent of the workforce, up from 1.9 per cent in April.

C Says It Must Have New Textile Pact

...ushan Bahree

July 5 (AP-DJ).— ...n Market served no- ... the world's textile ...ions that it cannot ...le extension of the ...d rules that have ...world textile trade- ...er the multifiber ...FA).

...otiated under the ...ent on Tariffs ...res at the end ... that for it to ... arrangement, ...nd to remedy ... problems that ...d to the com- ...stry. "If the ...mply renewed ... and applied ...ther 1.6 mil- ... to half the ...—would dis- ... and 1982, ...ly, socially, ...tically im- ...munity and its member states," the EEC representative said.

He said that since the current MFA came into effect, 3,500 facilities have closed in the EEC and half a million jobs have been lost, mainly in disadvantaged areas where alternative work is not available. During 1974 and 1975, the EEC had to absorb 72 per cent of the growth in world textile imports, he added.

The meeting was adjourned to allow intensive bilateral talks until Wednesday afternoon.

The United States has favored a simple extension of the MFA and has had the support of most other members of the pact, including big exporters like Hong Kong and South Korea. Their feeling is that the pact, though not perfect, has worked well enough and should not be reopened for lengthy negotiations.

The current pact provides for a 6 per cent rate of growth of imports, but the EEC wants to be able to vary the rate. For some products with high market penetration like shirts, the community seeks to "stabilize" the level of imports at 1976 levels. This means that imports would only be able to grow at the rate at which the market grows. The EEC said it could allow a high rate of growth for low penetration items. Such stabilization measures are "an absolute prerequisite to the community's continuing participation in a special international arrangement for textiles," the EEC said.

The EEC said its objective is to stabilize the situation in its markets through bilateral agreements with supplier countries. It said that all such pacts had to be concluded before the end of 1977, or before any new world textile pact became effective. Otherwise, the EEC warned, it would take "appropriate measures" to achieve its stabilization objectives. This would imply it is prepared to act unilaterally to limit imports in the absence of a pact.

Bulgaria in Euroloan

LONDON, July 5 (Reuters).—The Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank is raising a $100 million Eurocredit for five years at a margin of 1 1/8 points over London interbank offered rates, sources said today.

Prices Firm, Trading Quiet On Big Board

Energy-Sector Issues Among Most Active

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP-DJ)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange showed a small overall gain in quiet trading today.

The Dow Jones industrial average up 2.04 at 3 p.m., finished ahead 0.94 at 913.58.

Volume totaled 16.85 million shares, up from 13.16 million Friday.

Speculation in some oil and natural gas stocks received much attention today, as Mesa Petroleum rose 1 3/8 to 40 1/4. The company announced last week completion of a discovery well in the Gulf of Mexico. It also called for redemption of its $1.60 cumulative convertible preferred stock.

Northwest Energy rose 5/8 to 42 7/8, Natomas 1/2 to 41 1/2 while General American Oil fell 2 to 67 1/4. Amerada Hess added 7/8 at 27 1/4.

Corporate newsmakers included Book-of-the-Month Club, which did not open for trading after being halted at 23 3/4. It and Time Inc. announced agreement in principle for Book-of-the-Month to merge into Time.

Trading in Sonesta International was also halted, with the last price 5 3/8. The company said it would make an announcement later.

Hilton Hotels, the most actively traded issue, declined 1/2 to 19 7/8. It reported the June occupancy rate for its hotels, excluding Las Vegas, declined to 71 from 73 per cent a year ago: Las Vegas occupancy was 67 per cent, down from 86 per cent.

Savin Business Machines was down 1/4 to 29 5/8 in spite of higher fourth-quarter net. Chessie System declined 1/8 to 38 3/8 after reporting only slightly higher second-quarter profits while Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, which had higher third-quarter earnings, advanced 1/2 to 23 1/4.

U.S. Opposes Merger

WASHINGTON, July 5 (Reuters).—The Justice Department filed a civil anti-trust suit today aimed at preventing a proposed tender offer for the stock of Babcok & Wilcox by United Technologies.

Dollar Falls, Steadies Amid Nervous Trading

LONDON, July 5 (AP-DJ).—The dollar fell again on the foreign exchange market today but stabilized at lower levels due to short-covering purchases and profit-taking, dealers said.

Both the Bank of England and the Bank of Italy purchased dollars to keep their currencies from rising appreciably, but the intervention of the Bundesbank and Swiss National Bank was minimal.

According to a central bank source, the Bank of England purchased around $40 million while the Italians bought about $55 million. However, the net intervention of the West German and Swiss central banks together was only $10 million, the source added.

Dealings remained hectic and nervous, but volume was not as great as yesterday's, dealers said.

"The dollar had a stabilizing day, with Americans taking stock of the new lower rates" after yesterday's U.S. holiday, one dealer said. As opposed to yesterday's one-way action, there was "a lot of profit-taking" and short-covering, which lifted the dollar above its lowest levels of the day.

The partial rebound by the dollar was not seen as indicating any lasting recovery for the currency. Dealers again cited the poor U.S. trade prospects for this year, as well as the apparent willingness of central bank authorities to permit a steady depreciation of the dollar, especially against the deutsche mark and the yen.

After falling below 2.31 DM today, the dollar partially recovered to 2.3128 DM late in the day, but was still well below its overnight rate of 2.3198 DM.

The dollar fell against the Swiss franc to 2.4335 from 2.4362 francs and against the French franc to 4.8765 from 4.8395 francs late yesterday. Against the guilder, the dollar eased to 2.4585 from 2.4630 guilders yesterday.

In spite of its general decline, the dollar gained against the Swedish krona at 4.3897 kronor from 4.3870. Some dealers said it does not seem likely that the Scandinavian currencies will be able to keep pace with the deutsche mark's rise against the dollar. This had led to renewed speculation that a realignment of the European joint currency float, or "snake," is possible, they added.

Fall Overdone, Dealers Say

NEW YORK, July 5 (Reuters).—The dollar's sharp fall in the past few days to its lowest trade-weighted level in six months has been overdone, foreign exchange dealers said today.

They said market operators here appear less pessimistic about the very short-term outlook for the dollar than their counterparts in Europe.

The market here is on balance long dollars while European centers are short, making for at least short-term stability in the rates, they said.

Japanese Unsure How Far Officials Will Let Yen Rise

TOKYO, July 5 (Reuters).—Japanese bankers are divided over whether the Bank of Japan will intervene to stem the sharp rise of the yen.

Some said the bank will allow the yen to rise beyond the psychological barrier of 260 to the dollar without intervention to avoid criticism abroad that it is deliberately undervaluing the currency against market forces.

Others predict the central bank will intervene sooner because Japanese industries are beginning seriously to suffer from the yen's steep rise.

The Ministry of Trade and Industry said textile and general merchandise industries are already feeling the impact of the stronger yen, and warned that many other industries will find it difficult to break even if the present high level of the yen continues for a long time.

The yen has appreciated by about 3 per cent in the past seven business days, closing today at 264.35 to the dollar, the highest level since August 1973.

Company Report

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

General Mills

Year	1977	1976
Revenue	3,909.4	2,645.0
Profits	117.0	100.5
Per Share	2.36	2.04

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

Moody's Rating: Aa
Standard & Poor's Rating: AA

$200,000,000

Omaha Public Power District (Nebraska)

Electric System Revenue Bonds, 1977, Series A

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

Moody's Rating: Aa
Standard & Poor's Rating: AA

$170,000,000

Omaha Public Power District (Nebraska)

Electric System Revenue Bonds, 1977, Series B

Dated: May 1, 1977

Due: February 1, 2017

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) July 5

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
39⅞	32⅞	ACF 2	9	50	35⅞	35½	35¾+	⅛
33¼	13⅞	AMF 1.24	10	59	19½	19¼	19½	
15⅝	12⅞	APL Co 1	6	20	14⅛	13⅞	14 +	¼
50¼	36¼	ARASv 1.32	11	5	42⅞	42	42⅛+	⅛
22⅝	17⅞	ASALtd .80		80	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
12⅝	9⅝	ATOInc .40	7	68	11¾	11½	11⅝	
49⅝	38⅞	AbbtLab 1.20	13	75	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝+	⅜
13¼	5⅝	AcmeC .50	16	20	12	11¾	11⅞—	⅛
3⅞	2⅝	AdmDg .04	5	9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
13¾	11⅝	AdmEx 1.15e		28	12¼	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
5	3⅞	AdmMl .10e	7	25	4	3⅞	4	
15⅝	9⅞	Addrsg .10e	24	297	15⅛	14¾	14⅞—	⅛
37½	28⅞	AetnaLf 1.60	8	364	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛+	⅛
56	44⅝	AetnaLf pf 2		36	56	55⅞	56 +	½
16	10⅝	Aguirre		5	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
20	15⅛	Ahmans .40	5	3	17¾	17¼	17¼+	⅛
5⅞	2¾	Aileen	68	44	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	
35⅞	22⅞	AirPrd .20b	11	237	26⅞	24⅞	25⅛	
15½	11½	AirbFrt .60	10	13	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
34⅛	28¼	Alrco 1.15	6	186	30¾	30⅛	30⅛—	½
19⅝	15¾	Akzona 1.20	68	16	15⅞	15¾	15⅞—	¼
16⅞	14⅞	AlaGas 1.28	7	4	15¼	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
116½	112	AlaP pf 11		z20	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	
105	96	AlaP pf 9.44		z50	104½	104½	104½+	¼
94⅝	89½	AlaP pf 8.16		z1300	91¾	91¾	91¾—	¼
94	89½	AlaP pf 28		z100	91¾	91¾	91¾	
21½	15	Alaskin .66	8	149	19⅞	19½	19⅞+	¼
20⅛	17¼	Albany .80	9	2	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
8⅛	6	Alberto .25	10	12	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
23⅝	19⅝	Albertsn .80	9	33	u23⅝	22⅝	23½+	⅛
29½	23⅞	AlcanAl .80	14	276	27½	27¼	27⅜—	⅛
22¼	18⅝	AlcoStd .96	6	13	22¼	22⅛	22¼+	⅛
20½	16⅛	AlconLb .22	13	12	19	18⅞	18⅞	
8⅛	5⅝	Alexdr .40e	7	13	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
15⅞	11⅞	AllgCo .60a	7	17	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
25⅛	19¾	AllgLd 1.28	8	58	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
43⅛	39¼	AllgLd pf 3		15	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛	
22⅝	19⅞	AllgPw 1.68	9	95	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞+	¼
14½	12¾	AllenGp .70	7	18	14⅛	14	14⅛—	⅛
22⅞	20	Allergan .40	10	16	22½	22¼	22⅜+	⅜
51⅝	38¾	AlldCh 1.80	13	96	50⅛	49⅞	49⅞	
14⅞	12¼	AlldMnt .64	7	13	13¼	13	13	
12½	10	AlldPd .45e	22	38	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
23½	19⅝	AlldStr 1	7	55	23	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
4⅝	3⅝	AlldSup		28	4	3⅞	4 —	⅛
33⅝	23½	AllisCh 1.10	6	229	30½	30	30⅛—	⅛
10⅛	8⅝	AlrtAut .60	10	9	u10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19	14⅞	AlphPrt .72	4	37	15¾	15⅝	15⅝+	¼
59½	50⅞	Alcoa 1.80	11	122	53	52⅞	53 +	⅛
26¾	25	AmSug 2	6	7	25¾	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
59⅝	41⅝	Amax 1.75	10	127	42⅞	42⅛	42⅜+	¼
99¾	45½	Amax pf 3		17	46⅞	45⅞	46⅞+	⅛
29⅞	21⅝	AMBAC 1	9	59	28	27½	27⅞+	⅛
13⅝	10⅝	Amcord .60	5	11	11	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
20¼	17½	Amrce 1.20	7	31	20¼	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
37⅞	33¼	Amrc pf 2.60		7	u38	38	38 +	⅝
35⅞	29½	AHess .80b	8	598	u37⅞	36⅞	37 +	⅜
81¾	66½	AHes pf 3.50		184	u82	80⅞	81¾+	1½
24	15⅞	AAirFlt .56	10	85	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞+	½
14⅜	10	AmAir	4	1076	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
5	2¾	AmAir wt		34	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
22¼	21	AAir pf 2.16		48	21¼	21⅛	21¼+	⅛
16⅛	13⅛	AmBaker 1	6	3	15⅝	15½	15½	
49⅛	43	ABrnds 2.92	10	201	47⅞	47	47⅝+	⅜
25	23½	ABrd pf 1.78		2	24⅝	24½	24⅝+	⅛
46¾	37	ABdcst 1	10	110	44	43¼	43⅞—	¼
12⅝	10⅛	ABldM .50	7	16	u12½	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
41⅞	38¼	AmCan 2.50	8	58	40⅞	40⅛	40⅜+	⅛
24⅞	22¼	ACan pf 1.75		5	23¼	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
2¼	2	ACentry		3	2	2	2	
19½	16	ACredt 1.16	5	11	18¼	18⅛	18⅛ —	⅛
29¾	25⅛	ACyan 1.50	10	132	26⅜	26⅛	26¼—	⅛
13¼	8½	AmDistl		2	9⅛	9	9	
27⅞	23¾	ADstTel .84	10	34	25	24¾	25 +	⅛
8⅛	6⅞	ADualVt		17	8	8	8	
25½	23	AElPw 2.06	9	628	24⅝	24⅛	24¼+	⅛
41⅞	35	AmExp 1.20	13	520	39⅞	39¼	39¼—	⅝
15¼	12⅝	AFamily .40	7	27	13⅞	13¾	13¾+	⅛
3¼	2⅛	AmFnSys	6	29	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
12⅝	10¼	AFnSv pf		z100	u12½	12½	12½+	⅛
25⅝	23½	AGIBd 1.9ee		26	24⅞	24½	24¾+	¼
19	16½	AGnCv 1.32		11	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
21¾	17⅞	AGenIns .68	6	75	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜+	⅛
30	25⅝	AGln pf 1.80		6	29¾	29⅝	29¾	
20¼	17⅞	AGln pf .90		10	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
9⅝	6⅝	AHertLf .36	7	2	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜+	⅛
26⅝	17	AmHoist 1	6	68	21⅝	21	21⅛+	⅛
32⅛	24⅝	AHome 1.70	16	773	28⅞	28⅜	28⅝—	⅛
31	22	AmHosp .56	15	34	25¼	25	25 +	¼
5⅞	4⅛	AmInvst .50	7	29	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅞	10⅝	AMedicl .24a	7	58	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
10⅝	8	AMedcp .15	6	212	10¼	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
5¼	3⅝	AmMotrs	6	149	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
47	40	ANatR 2.80	6	64	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛—	½
14⅞	9⅞	AmSeat .40	14	3	13⅞	12⅞	13⅛+	¼
16⅝	10⅞	AShip .40	7	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
36	25¾	AStand 1.70	8	39	34½	34¼	34¼—	⅛
95½	73½	A Std pf 4.75		2	93⅞	93½	95⅝+	1⅝
11	6¾	ASteril .30	18	282	11	10¾	11	
34¾	29¾	AmStrs 2.10	7	357	u35⅛	34¾	35⅛+	1
65⅝	61⅞	ATT 4.20	10	1406	63½	62⅞	63 —	¼
68¾	65⅞	ATT pf 4		21	66⅝	66⅛	66⅝—	
51⅞	48⅝	ATT pf 3.64		51	50⅝	50¼	50¼—	⅛
52½	45¼	ATT pf 3.74		1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	
20½	14⅞	AWatWk .76	5	3	13⅝	13	13	
19¼	17⅞	AWat pf 1.43		z1600	18½	18⅜	18⅜—	⅛
19⅛	15	Ameron 1	7	3	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
12⅞	9⅝	AmesD .40	4	74	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
34½	27	Ametek 1.40	12	136	u35	34	34⅞+	1
17¼	14⅝	Amfac 1	11	90	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
16⅞	11⅞	AMIC .06	6	10	14¾	14¼	14⅝+	⅛
29⅛	24⅝	AMPInc .48	16	154	26⅝	26⅛	26⅞+	⅛
13⅞	10⅞	Ampco .60	10	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
10⅞	7⅞	Ampex	13	389	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
2⅜	1⅞	AmrepCp		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
26¼	19⅞	Amstar 1.25	5	65	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	
8⅛	7⅞	Amst pf .68		4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
55½	44	Amsted 2.20	10	27	56¼	56	56 —	¼
8⅞	5⅝	Amtel .36	14	134	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
32¾	26⅛	AnchrH 1.50	8	12	29⅞	29½	29⅞+	⅜
26¼	22¾	AndClay 1	8	4	23⅞	23¼	23⅞+	⅜
7½	6	Angelica .24	6	12	6⅞	6¾	6⅞—	⅛
9⅛	6½	Anixter .24	10	103	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝—	⅛
9¼	7⅝	AnsulCo .33t		9	9	8⅞	9	

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
24⅞	16¼	Apache .73	10	45	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝—	¼
49½	32¾	ApcoOil	10	213	u49⅝	48½	49⅛+	⅝
2½	1¾	AppecoCp		16	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	
15½	10½	ApldDig	12	53	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	
34	23¼	ApldDig pf 1		9	30⅛	30	30 —	¼
4⅛	2⅞	ApplMg	60	21	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
17⅜	14	ArcataN .68	7	19	15¼	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
31	28½	ArcatN pf 2		1	30	30	30 +	½
21⅛	16⅛	ArchrD .30	8	83	17½	17½	17⅜	
5⅝	3¼	ArcticEnt	6	15	4⅛	4	4	
2½	2⅝	Aristar		9	3	3	3	
27	18⅞	ArizPSv 1.48	8	78	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜+	⅛
12	9¾	ArkBest .52b	6	4	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
35⅝	28⅞	ArkLGs 1.80	10	84	35⅞	35	35⅛+	⅜
4	2½	ArlenRty		37	3¾	3⅝	3¾+	⅛
8½	4¾	Armada	6	13	7¾	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
32⅝	25⅞	Armco 1.60	8	18	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	
33¼	27	Arm pf 2.10		7	28	27⅞	28	
27¾	21⅝	ArmstCk 1	12	65	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
29⅛	21	ArmRu 1	4	20	28½	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
22⅝	17¾	ArgCorp .16	8	11	21½	21¼	21¼—	⅛
19¼	14⅞	Arvin .80	4	6	17	16¾	16⅞+	⅛
31⅞	26⅛	Arvinin pf 2		3	29⅛	28¾	28¾+	⅛
23½	16¼	Asarco .80	12	209	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
37½	32	AshlOil 1.90	6	104	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛+	½
33⅞	24	AsdDG 1.50	9	29	26⅝	26⅛	26⅜+	⅛
16⅛	13	Athlone .80	6	33	15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
3½	1⅞	AticoMtg		3	2	2	2	
34⅛	21⅞	AtCyEl 1.62	10	46	23¾	23⅛	23⅝+	⅜
61⅞	50	AtlRich 1.50	12	273	60⅞	60	60½+	½
207	171½	AtlRc pf 3		1	204	204	204	
53⅛	49	AtlRc pf 3.75		z290	52½	52½	52½+	1½
74⅛	63¾	AtlRc pf 2.80		24	72¾	73	73½+	⅛
29½	19⅛	AtlasCp	11	47	24½	24	24⅛+	⅛
30	21½	AutoDta .40	19	34	28½	28	28¼	
13	7¾	Autmin .40	8	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
18½	13	AvcoCp	3	127	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞—	⅛
1¼	½	AvcoCp wt		28	9-16	½	9-16+	1-16
49⅞	41⅛	Avco pf 3.20		7	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝+	½
51⅝	49¾	Avco pf 4.20		45	51¼	51	51 +	½
23½	19⅝	Avery .36	13	122	22⅝	22	22 —	¼
21⅞	11¾	Avis .40	4	x294	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞+	⅛
19⅝	16	Avnet .70	7	114	19⅝	19	19⅛—	⅛
52½	43½	Avon 2.20	17	396	49⅛	49	49⅛—	⅛
		B						
2¼	1⅞	BTMtg		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
47¼	28¼	BabkW 1.50	10	123	44	43½	43⅝	
9⅝	6⅜	Bache .40	10	28	6⅞	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
13½	10⅝	Bakerin .36	9	26	12¼	12	12 —	⅛
53¾	42½	BakrIntl .64	14	50	53½	52¾	53⅛	
16	13	BaldDH .80	6	5	15⅝	15	16 —	⅛
21⅛	16½	BallCo .60	7	4	18⅝	18¼	18⅜+	⅛
29⅝	17⅛	BallyMf	20	105	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	
28⅞	24⅞	BaltGE 2.16	9	34	27⅛	27¼	27⅛+	⅛
25	21¼	BanCal .60	21	13	21½	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
18¾	12⅜	Bandag .30	11	27	15¼	15	15⅛+	⅛
22	11⅞	BangPnt	6	144	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	
26	15	BanP pf 1.25		12	u25⅛	24⅛	24¾+	⅜
35¼	2¼	BanP pf 2		12	36	35½	35⅛+	¼
38	34	BnkNY 2.32	7	11	35	34⅝	35 +	⅛
15⅞	13⅞	BkofVa .89	14	10	14½	14⅛	14½	
30¾	22⅛	BankAm .80	10	361	24⅛	23¾	24 +	⅛
42	35¾	BankTr 3	6	120	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞+	⅛
29⅞	27⅞	BnkT pf 2.50		3	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞+	⅛
38¼	31⅝	Barber 1.60	14	10	34½	34¼	34⅛—	⅛
14⅞	10¾	BardCR .28	10	103	11⅛	11¼	11¼—	⅛
19⅞	16⅝	BarnsGp .80	6	10	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
19⅝	14⅞	BasicInc 1	7	4	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
41⅞	26¾	BatesMf .80	105	53	39¼	38¾	39 +	⅜
39½	28¼	BauschL 1	9	21	32½	32	32 —	½
40⅞	28⅛	BaxtTrv .30	17	373	32⅛	32¼	32⅛+	⅛
3¼	1⅝	BayColP		8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
24⅛	21	BaySiG 1.96	6	18	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛—	⅛
5⅝	4⅝	BaykCig .24	21	10	u 5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
32	25¾	Bearing .50	11	52	30⅞	30⅛	30⅝	
28⅞	22⅛	BeatFds .95	11	134	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝—	¼
27⅞	22¼	Beckmn .32	15	15	27¼	27	27¼+	⅜
34⅞	25½	BectnD .60	13	34	29⅛	29	29⅛+	¼
25⅞	19⅞	BeechA 1	8	101	24⅞	24¼	24⅞—	⅛
9⅝	6⅞	Beker		23	6⅞	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
32	23¾	BelcoP 1	7	26a	u32⅛	31⅝	32⅛+	1
26¼	21⅝	Belden 1.32	7	4	22⅝	22½	22½—	⅛
8½	7	BeldnH .36b	9	6	7½	7⅜	7½	
22⅞	17¾	BellHow .84	25	43	20⅝	20	20¼—	⅜
6⅛	4⅞	BellInd .08a	5	7	4¾	4¾	4⅞+	⅛
50⅞	45¼	BellCd 4.08	8	31	u50⅞	50⅝	50⅝+	⅜
22⅞	19¼	Bemis 1.30	7	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
47	38	Bendix 2	8	52	40¼	39¾	40¼+	⅜
27	21⅝	BenfCp 1.60	6	65	24½	23⅞	24	
117	96¾	Benef pf 5.50		z30	106	106	106	
30	27½	Benef pf 2.50		z130	29½	28¾	28¾—	⅝
2¼	1⅝	BnfStM		7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅝	1½	BengtB .08	13	54	2⅞	2½	2½	
6⅞	4	BerkeyP	15	23	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
24	17⅞	BestPd	8	98	22⅛	22¼	22¼+	¼
40⅝	30	BethStl 2	12	252	30¼	30⅛	30¼+	⅛
34⅝	27⅞	BigThr .40b	15	95	31⅝	31	31⅛+	⅛
20⅛	15½	BlackDr .48	15	85	16⅝	16⅜	16½	
17⅞	11⅞	BlairJn 1	6	33	17⅛	17⅛	17¼+	¼
21¾	16⅝	BlissL 1.08b	8	7	16⅞	16¾	16¾+	⅛
23⅝	18	BlockHR 1.25	10	170	21¾	21½	21½—	⅛
31⅞	25½	BlueB 1.20	5	204	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
6⅞	4⅝	Bluebrd .20	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	3	BobbieBr		252	4⅛	4¼	4⅛+	⅛
59⅞	37½	Boeing 1.40	11	316	58⅛	57⅞	58⅛+	½
30⅝	27⅝	BoiseC 1.10	8	311	27⅞	d27	27 —	⅞
27¾	19⅝	BkMnth 1.20	11	25	23¾	23	23¾+	1
35½	31⅞	Borden 1.36	9	73	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	
33⅞	27⅝	BorgW 1.60	6	45	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞+	⅛
5	3⅝	Bormans	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
29⅝	25⅞	BosEd 2.44	10	x97	27⅞	27	27½—	⅝
13	12	BosE pr 1.17		44	13	12⅞	12⅞	
16	14⅞	BosE pr 1.46		28	15⅝	15¼	15⅛	
13⅝	6⅞	Braniff .30	7	123	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
41¾	31½	BraunC .60	7	20	33¼	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
30¼	25⅝	BrigSt .92a	12	1	26¾	26⅝	26¾—	⅛
33	28⅞	BristM 1.10	13	173	32¼	31⅞	32⅛	
44	37¾	BristM pf 2		6	41⅞	40¾	41⅛+	⅛
16¾	12⅞	BritPet .33e	15	1561	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	⅛
35⅞	29	BrkwGl 1.40	7	19	34⅞	34¼	34¼—	⅛
22⅛	19⅝	BkyUG 1.80	7	77	21¼	21⅛	21¼	

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
27⅞	26	BkUG pf 2.47		5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
9⅞	8⅝	BwnShp .30	15	6	9⅝	9¼	9⅝—	⅛
10½	8½	Brown .30	10	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
23⅞	19⅝	BwnGp 1.40	7	12	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜+	¼
11	7⅝	BwnFer .40	11	112	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
17⅞	12¾	Brnswk .60	6	302	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
27¼	22	BrushW 1	7	11	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞+	¼
27⅞	21¾	BucyEr .64	11	247	23	22⅝	23 +	⅛
22⅛	18⅝	BuddCo 1.20	4	36	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
6⅞	5⅝	BudCa pf .60		8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
11⅞	8⅝	Budget .24b	7	20	11¾	11½	11¾+	¼
28¼	25⅛	BuffFo 1.40a	8	5	37⅝	37¼	37⅜+	⅝
8⅛	6⅝	Bulova		4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
13	11¾	BundyCp .88	7	12	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
22⅝	20⅝	BunkHll 1.86		4	22	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
11½	8	BunkRa	9	74	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
20⅛	15¾	BnkR pf 1.50		7	18½	18⅜	18⅜+	⅛
30	22⅞	Burlind 1.40	7	28	24⅞	24	24⅞+	⅜
53	41¾	BurlNo 1.60	7	54	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝+	½
8	7⅝	BrlNo pf .55		27	7¾	7½	7⅝	
20½	16⅞	Burndy .66	11	2	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
91¾	54⅞	Burrghs .80	13	530	62⅞	62⅛	62½+	½
25½	17⅞	Buttes .08e	6	151	19⅞	18¾	19⅞—	⅛
		C						
61¼	55	CBS 2	10	245	59⅝	59	59⅝+	⅛
42	37¼	CBS pf		1	40½	40½	40½+	½
7¼	4½	CIRlt Inv	35	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	
40⅛	34	CITFn 2.40	9	26	35⅝	35	35⅛+	⅜
15-16	½	CLAsst		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	
7⅝	6⅝	CLAs pf .12k		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
5⅞	4⅝	CLCAm .24	7	6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
12½	9⅝	CMI Inv	7	37	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
9⅛	6½	CNA Finl	9	166	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
16	13⅛	CNA pf 1.10		16	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
13¼	12	CNAI 1.08a		108	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
51¾	44½	CPC 2.50	10	278	u51⅞	51⅛	51¾+	⅝
21½	18⅛	CTS .70	7	90	20	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
45⅝	40⅛	CabotC 1.60	6	131	44⅝	44	44⅜+	1⅝
5½	3⅞	Cadence	5	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅛	4	Caesars		31	8	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
9¼	8	CalFinl	6	35	9⅛	9	9⅛	
20¼	18	CalPUt 1.64	9	9	19½	19⅜	19⅜	
18	12¾	Calltn .35b	17	12	14¼	14	14 —	⅛
2	1¼	CamerB	3	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
30⅛	23	CmpRL .60a	26	8	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
39⅝	36⅝	CamSp 1.48	12	22	38⅛	37⅞	38	
24⅜	20¾	CampT .88	7	2	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
18½	15¾	CdnPac .93e	6	13	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
9⅝	8	CanalR .64	16	10	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
57	44¾	CapCitis .20	10	164	50⅛	50	50 —	¼
23	19½	CapHold .60	9	8	20	20	20	
1	⅛	CapitlMtg		1	15-16	15-16	15-16	
40⅛	32	Carbor 1.12	9	6	39⅛	39	39⅛	
3¼	2⅝	CarlingO	24	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
22	15½	Carlisle .88	7	8	21⅞	21½	21½—	⅛
6⅛	5⅝	CaroFrg .20	12	25	6	6	6 +	⅛
25⅞	21½	CaroPw 1.72	8	203	25	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
30⅞	29	CarP pf 2.67		14	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	
41⅞	34	CarTec 2	7	13	41⅛	40⅞	41⅛+	⅜
20¼	15⅜	CarrCp .64	9	56	17⅝	17¼	17⅝+	⅜
15	12½	CarrGn .98e		3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
22	16⅞	CartHaw .90	9	33	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
8	6¼	CartWall .40	11	44	7⅛	7	7⅛	
10¼	6	CascNG .50r	10	22	8½	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
16½	14½	CastlCk .80b	7	56	15	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
59½	48¾	CatrpTr 1.50	13	162	57¾	57¼	57⅝+	⅛
17⅞	12⅞	CeceCp .72	16	22	13¾	13⅝	13⅝—	¼
53	45⅝	Celanse 2.80	13	48	47¾	47	47¼+	1
14⅛	10½	Centex .16	10	236	14⅞	13⅞	14 —	⅛
17⅞	14⅝	CenSoW 1.26	9	148	16¼	16⅛	16¼+	⅛
21⅞	19⅛	CenHud 1.80	7	11	21⅝	21½	21⅝+	⅛
19⅝	17⅝	CenILt 1.60	10	39	19¼	19	19⅛+	⅛
56	52	CnILt pf 4.50		z20	53½	53½	53½+	1½
32¼	30½	CnILt pf 2.87		z1260	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
16⅛	14⅛	CenIPS 1.28	11	42	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	¼
29⅛	23⅞	CenLaE 1.40	9	38	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	
17	15½	CeMPw 1.40	9	30	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
15⅛	12¼	CenSoya .70	9	25	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
26⅞	23¼	CenTel 1.50	10	14	26¾	26½	26⅝	
29¼	21¼	CentrDat 1	11	52	26	25⅞	25⅞	
28¼	19⅞	Crt-teed .70	10	29	25¾	25½	25½—	⅛
30⅛	25⅞	CessAir 1.20	6	77	26⅞	26¼	26⅞+	⅛
27⅛	20¾	Chmpln 1	7	87	20⅞	20¼	20¾—	⅛
27½	21⅜	Chml pf 1.20		20	21½	d21¼	21½+	⅛
14⅝	9½	ChamSp .68	10	71	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞+	⅛
5	3¾	ChartCo .08	8	296	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
30⅞	28	ChrNY 2.12	6	32	30⅞	29⅞	30⅛+	⅛
9⅝	8¼	ChasFd .68e		24	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
33⅞	29⅞	ChasM 2.20	9	630	u34	33	33½+	⅜
3¼	2⅛	ChaseT		18	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
7¼	5⅝	Chelsea .40		16	6⅛	6	6⅛	
34	28¼	Chemln 1.50	12	4	29⅝	29½	29⅝—	⅛
46⅞	40	ChmNY 3	7	57	46⅛	45¼	46⅛+	¼
33⅞	28	ChesVa 1.36	7	2	30¼	30⅛	30⅛+	¼
26⅞	20½	ChesePn .84	13	42	22¾	22⅛	22⅝+	½
43⅛	35	Chessie 2.32	8	39	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞—	⅛
61¼	60¼	ChiBrl 1.80	10	57	u63½	61⅝	63½+	2½
10⅛	6⅞	ChiMlw		24	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
30⅛	25½	ChiPneT 2	17	15	25⅛	26	26⅛+	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	ChkFull		239	u 5⅝	5⅛	5½+	⅛
7⅞	4⅞	ChrisCft	6	587	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅜
18⅞	12½	ChrCft pf 1.40		9	u19	18¼	19 +	1
17⅞	14½	Chromal 1	7	9	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
22	16¼	Chrysler 1	3	1254	17⅛	16¾	17 +	⅛
25¼	20⅛	ChurCh .60	9	67	25	24¾	25 +	⅛
26⅝	23¼	CinBell 1.60	9	7	27⅝	27	27 +	⅛
24⅝	20¾	CinnGE 1.84	10	224	24¾	24⅝	24½—	¼
51	47¾	CinG pf 4		z100	48	48	48 +	½
91½	87¾	CinG pf 7.44		z1000	u93	93	93 +	1½
41½	34⅛	CinMil 1.40	11	15	38⅛	38¼	38⅛	
34	25½	Citicrp 1.06	9	345	27⅞	27⅝	27½—	⅛
61⅝	54¼	CitiesSv 3	7	68	60	59⅞	59¾—	⅛
16¼	12½	CityInv .80	8	81	15⅝	15¼	15¼—	⅛
2	1⅛	CityInv wt		55	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
28⅛	24⅝	CityIn pf 2		62	26¼	26½	26⅝+	⅛
12	11⅛	CityIn pf 1.10		21	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
43¼	36½	ClarkE 1.60a	7	39	39	38⅛	38⅛—	1¼
19⅞	14	ClarkOil .50	12	13	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
71	62½	ClvClf 1.80a	10	18	63	63	63	
90⅝	85¼	ClvEl pf 7.40		z110	90¾	90¾	90¾+	¼
128	123½	ClvEl pf 12		z100	125½	125	125 —	⅛
14⅞	10⅞	Clevepk .60	10	18	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
13⅝	10½	Clorox .60	11	254	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	¼
10⅝	8⅞	CluetPea .50	6	69	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13¼	11⅝	CluetP pf 1		4	12½	12⅛	12⅝+	¼
22⅞	13½	CstlGs .30	7	1492	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛—	⅝
28⅞	22¼	CstSG pf 1.83		8	28	27⅝	27⅞—	⅛
24⅞	17⅝	CstSG pf 1.19		1	23	u23⅛	23⅛—	¼
9⅝	7⅛	CocaBtl .40e	14	130	9	8⅝	9 —	⅛
38¼	35⅞	CocaCol 1.54	15	345	37½	37	37⅜+	⅜
20⅝	14¾	ColdwBk .72	8	20	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
12⅞	9¾	ColeNat .60	5	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
8	5⅝	Coleco	9	29	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝	
27⅞	23⅝	ColgPal .88	13	126	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞+	⅜
13	10⅞	CollAlk .64	7	46	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
9⅝	7½	CollinF .20	6	74	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
31⅞	24¼	ColPenn 1	10	13	30⅞	30½	30⅝—	¼
24¼	20½	ColnSt 1.45	7	21	21	20¾	20⅞—	¼
59¼	49	Coltlnd 2.50	7	55	55⅝	55½	55½	
31	26¼	Colt pf 1.60		1	29⅝	29½	29½—	
31	28	ColGas 2.24	8	65	30⅝	30	30¼+	¼
62	58	ColGs pf 5.48		2	61	61	61+	⅛
16	7⅞	ColuPict	5	357	14⅞	14	14⅞+	⅝
28⅞	25¾	ColSOh 2.20	8	31	27⅞	27½	27¾	
23⅞	19	CombC .10e	8	53	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝—	½
63½	45¾	CmbEn 2.20	12	40	61½	61	61⅞—	⅝
21	17½	CmbEq .10	13	31	19	18⅞	19	
31¾	28⅞	CmwE 2.40	9	171	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	
23½	21⅞	CwE pf 1.90		12	22½	23	23⅛	
24¼	23⅞	CwE pf 2		1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞+	⅛
28⅛	27	CwE pf 2.37		3	28	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
33¼	30½	CwE pf 2.87		29	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
37⅞	28⅞	Comsat 1	9	66	33⅞	33⅜	33½+	⅛
39	31	Compgr .20	10	18	37½	37	37¼—	⅛
8⅞	6⅛	CompSci	10	445	8⅝	8	8⅛+	⅛
17	11¾	ConAgr .75	5	20	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
25⅝	21¾	ConeMl 1.20	4	12	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝—	¼
18⅛	13⅛	Congolm .60		48	17⅞	17½	17⅝	
20⅛	16⅞	ConnM 1.60	16	11	19¾	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
25½	20⅞	Conrac .80	8	24	23⅛	23¼	23⅜	
24⅞	20¾	ConEd 2	6	258	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞+	⅛
78¾	71⅞	ConE pf 6		4	u79	78⅞	79 +	¼
27	22⅞	ConFds 1.40	8	772	26⅛	25⅞	26 +	⅛
26½	21¾	ConFrgt .90	7	228	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝—	½
47	34⅞	ConNG 2.50	8	59	45⅛	44⅞	45⅛+	½
24⅞	20⅞	ConsPw 2.12	6	164	24⅞	24½	24⅞+	⅛
52	47½	CnPw pf 4.50		z50	50¼	50¼	50¼+	½
84⅛	77½	CnPw pf 7.45		z200	u85	84½	85 +	⅛
88	79¼	CnPw pf 7.72		z120	86	86	86 —	⅛
87⅛	80⅛	CnPw pf 7.76		z200	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞+	⅞
98½	84	CnPw pf 8		1	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞+	1⅛
7¾	6	ContAir	8	383	7¾	7	7 —	⅛
5⅛	4⅞	ContCop	7	5	5	5	5	
13⅞	11⅝	CntC pf 1.25		z100	12¼	12¼	12¼+	¼
59¼	47¾	ContlCp 3	15	25	55⅞	55½	55⅞—	⅛
37⅞	33½	ContGp 2	9	107	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞+	⅛
27⅞	26	ContIll 1.20	7	239	26⅞	26½	26⅞—	⅛
17¼	15¼	ContlIP 1.28	8	3	17	16⅞	17	
2¾	1½	ContlIRt		19	2⅛	2	2	
38	32	Cont Oil 1.40	9	444	34⅞	34	34⅝+	⅜
17⅝	14⅞	ContTel 1.16	10	304	17¼	17	17⅛—	⅛
25⅞	19¾	CtlData .15	8	100	21½	21¼	21⅜—	⅛
22	19¼	Conwd 1.20	9	5	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
4⅞	3½	CookUn .30t	6	146	4	4	4 +	⅛
46½	38⅞	Coopln 1.08	12	278	u47⅞	46⅝	47⅞+	1
14½	9⅞	CoopLab .20	15	36	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
18⅞	14⅞	CoopTR .70	3	7	16⅝	16¼	16⅝—	⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Cordura .20	13	19	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
71½	59⅝	CornG 1.52a	10	36	66⅝	66⅜	66⅝	
2	1⅛	Cousins		18	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
33⅛	26¼	CoxBdct .55	8	33	29⅝	28⅞	29¼+	⅜
15⅞	10½	Craig .30	4	21	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
36	26⅛	Crane 1.20b	5	46	34⅝	34	34⅝+	1
6¼	4⅝	CredtF .24	7	34	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
29	24	CrockN 1.66	7	77	25¾	25½	25¾+	½
47¾	42	CrockN pf 3		3	43¾	43¾	43¾+	½
16⅛	13½	CrompK .90	8	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
85½	76½	CroH pf 3.35		3	79	79	79 —	1⅞
45⅞	35½	CrwZel 1.80	10	57	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞+	⅛
35⅛	26¼	CrumF 1.56	9	8	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞—	⅛
23¼	19⅞	Culbro 1.32	7	11	20¾	20⅝	20¾	
14⅞	9⅝	Culligan .48	10	29	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
58½	45¼	CumEn 1.40	6	59	58⅛	57⅝	58¼+	¼
9⅝	8	CunnDrg .25	11	10	9	8⅞	9	
12¼	11⅞	CurrInc 1.08	88	39	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
18⅛	18⅛	CurtNoll .80	7	72	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
19¾	15¼	CurtW .60	9	125	19⅝	18¾	19⅝—	⅛
28½	26⅞	CurtW A 2		1	27¾	27¼	27¾	
45⅞	37⅞	CutlerH 2.08	9	4	44	43¾	43¾—	¼
28½	22⅞	Cyclp 1.20e	6	4	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞+	⅛
26¾	21⅝	Cyprus 1.40	28	292	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝—	⅛
		D						
8¼	6⅞	DPF	17	99	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
8¼	6½	Damon .20	78	32	7⅝	7	7	
29⅝	22⅝	DanaCo 1.32	7	51	24⅝	24¼	24⅝—	⅛
39	30⅞	DartInd 1	9	522	38	37⅝	37⅞—	⅛
41⅛	33¼	Dart pf 2		35	40⅞	40⅛	40⅞	
47½	34	DataGen	18	244	46⅞	45⅞	45 —	⅞
27⅛	17½	Datapnt	11	6	26⅛	26⅞	26½	
19½	15⅝	Dayco .50b	4	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
38⅞	29½	DaytHd 1.20	8	12	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
31¼	18⅛	DaytPL 1.66	10	382	u28⅝	28⅛	28⅝—	⅛
87½	82	DPL pf 7.48		z50	86	86	86 —	⅛
129¾	125	DPL pf 12.50		z50	127	127	127 —	⅛
33½	26⅝	Deere 1.20	7	526	28¾	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
29⅝	26	DelMon 1.60	7	55	28	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
15	13	DelmP 1.20	10	72	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
39⅞	30	DeltaAir .70	9	181	35⅝	35¼	35⅛—	½
8⅞	4⅝	Deltec	15	284	6⅞	6¼	6⅞+	⅛
6⅞	4½	Deltona		6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
28⅞	23	DenMf 1.24	7	11	28½	28⅛	28½—	⅜
24⅞	18⅝	Dennys .60	10	58	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
30⅞	19⅛	Dentsply .80	12	20	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
17⅞	13⅛	DeSoto .80	8	29	17⅝	17	17⅛+	⅛
17⅞	15⅝	DetEd 1.45	9	164	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	⅛
71½	63⅛	DetE pf 5.50		5	u71⅝	71½	71½	
107½	95¾	DetE pf 9.32		z930	100	100	100	
80¾	76	DetE pf 7.45		z100	80½	80½	80½—	1
82	75	DetE pf 7.36		z50	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞—	
30	27½	DetE pf 2.75		6	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
28⅞	27⅝	DE pfB 2.75		7	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
30	22⅝	Dexter .60	9	29	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
8⅞	6⅞	DiGior .60	9	45	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
14⅝	12⅝	DialFinl .70	7	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	¼
39⅛	32⅛	Diamlnt 2	9	45	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝+	½
27⅞	17	DiaM	10	131	u27⅞	27¼	27⅞+	½
38⅞	31⅝	DiamS 1.10	9	71	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞—	⅛
34⅝	28¼	Dia pfD 1.20		9	29	28¾	28¾	
8⅞	6⅞	DickAB .20	9	33	7¾	7¾	7¾	
10⅝	10¼	Dictaph .84	10	35	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
14⅝	10⅝	Diebold .50	15	101	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
54	36⅝	DigitalEq	19	586	46⅞	45¾	46⅛+	⅛

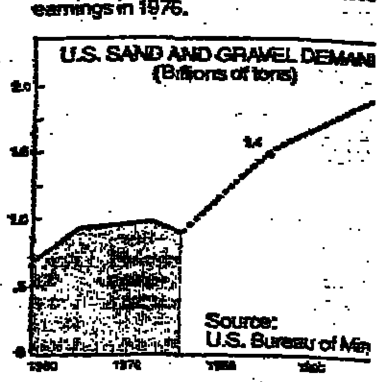
1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
12⅞	8⅝	Dillnam .52	5	45	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
29½	25	Dillnm pf 2		2	25¼	25⅛	25½+	¼
33⅝	20	Dillon 1.08b	17	10	32¼	32	32 —	⅛
47⅝	33⅞	Disney .16b	15	178	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝—	⅛
2	1	Divrsfdn		28	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝+	⅛
⅜	1-16	DivrsMtg		11	16-16	⅛	⅛—	1-16
14¼	11	DrPepper .56	14	281	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
52⅞	42⅝	DomeM .80	14	19	46⅞	45⅞	46⅞+	⅜
4½	2¾	DonLJ .14	11	14	3	3	3 —	⅛
24⅞	22	Donnly .68	10	75	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞+	⅛
16⅞	15	DorOliv .32	5	3	16	16	16 —	⅛
16	10½	Dorsey .40	7	47	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
43½	34⅝	DoverCa .80	11	79	40⅝	40	40⅝+	⅝
43½	33½	Dow Ch 1.20	10	1063	34	d33⅝	33⅞—	⅛
34⅝	29¾	DowJn 1.36	16	28	33⅝	33½	33½—	⅛
38	28⅝	Dravo 1.85	11	4	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝—	⅛
47⅞	37⅞	Dresser .80	11	246	46	45⅞	45⅞—	⅛
135	112⅝	duPont 5	13	85	116⅝	116⅝	116 —	⅛
52¼	49	duPnt pf 3.50		5	51	50½	50½—	½
23¼	19⅝	DukeP 1.60	9	98	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝+	⅛
91⅝	84	Duke pf 6.75		2	89½	89	89 —	½
95	89⅛	Duke pf 7.80		z200	94	94	94	
31½	29	Duke pf 2.69		8	30½	30¼	30⅛—	⅛
30⅞	25⅞	DunBr 1.24	16	109	29⅞	29	29 —	⅛
20¾	19⅝	DuqLtg 1.72	10	72	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
26½	24½	Duq pfA 2.10		z60	25½	25½	25½—	⅛
25	23	Duq pf 2		z100	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
25⅝	24⅞	Duq pr 2.10		1	25½	25½	25½	
27⅛	26	Duq pf 2.31		z100	27	27	27 +	⅛
31	28	Duq pf 2.75		z1000	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
18⅞	10¼	DutchB .14	16	59	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
18⅞	9⅝	Dymo .44	7	9	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝+	⅛
		E						
39⅞	16⅞	EG&G .36	13	66	19⅝	19⅜	19⅛—	⅛
4⅞	3⅝	EMI Lf .12e	8	18	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
58¼	40⅝	E Syst 1.68b	7	207	48⅞	47	47½—	½
22	17⅝	EagleP .68	9	24	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	
22	17⅞	EascoCo .90	8	6	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝—	⅛
9⅝	7	EastAir	4	130	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
28⅛	21⅞	EastGF .80	10	42	24	23⅞	23⅞+	⅛
19⅝	16⅝	EastUtl 1.60	10	35	18	18	18	
86¾	55⅝	EsKod 1.60a	15	619	59¾	59⅛	59⅝+	¼
45⅞	38⅝	Eaton 2	8	44	44	43⅝	43⅞—	
39⅞	26⅝	Echlin .60	12	160	25½	24⅝	25⅛+	⅛
24⅛	20⅝	EckrdJk .48	16	64	22¾	22⅝	22¾+	⅛
60⅞	53⅝	EdisBr 2.20	8	4	57	57	57 +	¼
18⅝	12⅝	Edward .40a	4	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
20	14⅝	ElPaso 1.10	9	492	19⅝	19	19⅛—	⅛
3¼	1⅝	ElecAssc		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20¼	15½	EDS .72	16	10	20⅛	19⅞	20	
4⅞	3½	.MeMs	6	221	4⅛	3⅞	4 +	⅛
11	9½	ElMM pf 1k		6	10	10	10 +	⅛
29	19½	Elgin 1a	7	x72	22½	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Elixir	5	111	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
31⅝	26⅝	Eltra 1.16	7	17	27⅞	27½	27⅞+	⅜
35	32⅝	EmerEl 1	16	193	35¼	35	35¼+	⅛
42⅞	32⅝	Emery 1.50	19	5	42⅛	40⅞	41⅛	
12⅞	10	Emeryln .50	15	14	u12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
40	32⅛	Emhart 1.80	6	100	37⅝	35⅞	35⅞—	1⅝
16½	15	EmpDE 1.36	9	18	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	⅛
25⅝	18¼	EmpGas .40	6	17	26	26	26 +	⅛
36⅞	29⅝	EngMC 1.20	8	98	30⅞	30½	30⅝	
6⅞	5⅝	EnnisB .36	4	5	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
33⅞	27¼	Enarch 1.80	8	77	33⅛	32⅝	32⅞—	⅛
37	27	Entex 1.20	7	67	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝—	¼
39⅞	38⅝	Envrtec .80	11	51	39½	39	39½+	⅜
29⅝	25⅝	Equifax 2a	9	11	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
14⅝	11¾	Equimk .88	7	9	12¾	12⅝	12¾+	⅛
39	38⅝	EquitGs 2.84	6	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞+	⅛
26⅞	22¼	EqlLf 2.20	12	75	26¾	26	26⅜+	⅛
35⅞	29½	Esmrk 1.76	8	44	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝+	⅛
18¾	8¼	Esquire .05e	16	19	11⅜	11½	11⅛—	⅛
8⅝	6¼	Estrlin .36	9	x238	8½	8¼	8½+	⅛
45⅝	40¼	Ethyl 1.70	6	6	42½	42⅛	42⅛+	⅛
14⅝	10⅞	EvansP .60	9	255	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
15⅝	14⅝	Evan pf 1.40		29	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
29⅝	24¾	ExCelO 3.41	8	28	28	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
21⅞	19⅝	Exclsr 1.73e		7	21⅝	21¾	21⅝+	⅛
55⅞	49⅝	Exxon 3	9	1919	53⅝	53	53⅝—	⅜
		F						
27½	24	FMC 1	12	274	27	26⅞	27	
10	7⅝	Fabrge .40	10	461	u10⅞	9⅞	10⅛+	⅝
9⅞	5⅞	FabriCtr .20	6	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8	5⅝	FacetEnt	11	18	6⅝	6¼	6⅝—	⅛
47⅞	24	FairCm .80	10	185	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞+	⅞
19¼	9⅞	FairInc .30	13	296	u16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	⅛
13⅝	9⅞	FairmtF .76	8	18	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
29⅝	23⅞	FalconS	15	373	27⅞	27¼	27⅛—	⅝
10	8⅝	FrWstFn	6	73	9⅞	9⅝	9½	
6⅝	2⅞	FarahMf		38	4⅛	4	4⅛	
7⅝	4⅝	Fedders		79	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
31⅞	24	FedCo 1.80	8	2	31⅝	31½	31⅝	
26⅞	21⅝	FdMog 1.50	6	23	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛—	¼
17⅝	15¼	FedNMt 1	6	85	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	⅛
19⅞	16⅝	FedPB .90	6	19	17⅝	17½	17½—	⅛
21½	18⅞	FdSignl .80	13	19	19¾	19⅛	19⅝+	⅛
49⅛	33	FedDSt 1.46	19	161	37⅞	36⅞	37⅝+	1½
34⅛	28	Ferro 1.25	9	3	34	34	34 +	¼
10¾	8⅝	Fibrebd		15	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
8¼	6	FidFin .30	6	28	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
23⅝	19	Fidcrst 1.40	7	41	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
16⅞	9⅛	Filtrol	7	40	14⅝	14	14	
28⅞	16⅝	FinSanB .48	5	13	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
24¼	17	FinlFed .50	6	205	24⅝	24	24⅝+	⅝
23¾	18⅛	Firestn 1.10	11	786	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅛
13⅞	13½	FtChrt .15r	7	248	17¾	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
22⅞	17⅝	FstChic .96	7	738	19⅝	19	19⅝	
37⅞	25⅞	FtBnTex 1	9	2	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞+	⅛
43¼	37¼	FtlnBn 1.20	10	28	41	40¾	40⅞+	⅛
17	11½	FstMiss .36	10	145	12⅞	11½	12⅛+	1
30⅛	26½	FstNBo 1.88	8	29	27¼	27⅛	27½—	⅛
25⅝	23¾	FtNStBn 2	8	28	25⅝	25⅛	25½	
17½	15½	FstPa 1.32	10	87	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
2¼	1½	FtPaMtg		5	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
12¾	10⅝	FstUnRl 1	14	4	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
7½	5⅞	FtVaBk .45	8	24	6⅝	6½	6½	
26⅛	21	FtWisc 1.76	9	10	23	22¾	22¾+	⅛
31	26½	FischM 1.20	8	6	26⅞	25⅞	26⅞	
13⅛	8	FishFds .60	5	86	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
14⅝	11½	FishrSci .28	7	26	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
19⅞	9⅞	FleetEnt .46	9	97	11½	11⅛	11⅜—	⅛
17⅛	15	Fleming .80	8	4	16	16	16	
18⅝	10⅞	FlexiV .20	12	316	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛+	¼
23⅝	17⅝	Flntkot 1.36	15	74	18⅝	18	18⅝+	⅛
26	20	FlaGas 1.20	9	59	26	25⅝	25⅞+	⅛
28	21⅞	FlaPL 1.36	9	180	27¼	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
34⅞	28⅝	FlaPowr 2.28	9	50	30⅝	33½	33⅛—	⅛
42	33⅝	FluorCp 1	18	162	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝+	⅛
7⅝	5⅝	FdFair .28	8	10	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
17⅝	14⅝	FooteCB 1	8	16	17⅛	17	17⅛	

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low
47⅞	43¼	FordM	5	787	u47⅞	47⅛
18⅝	15	ForMcK 1	7	78	18	17⅞
29⅝	25⅝	FMK pf 1.88		48	29⅝	29⅝
15¾	14¾	FtDear 1.24		4	15¼	15⅛
38¼	32⅝	FtHowP .72	17	110	37⅝	37⅝
27⅞	19½	FosWh .85	10	35	26⅞	26⅜
54	42⅞	Foxbro 1.20	10	113	53⅝	51
29½	16⅝	FrankM .74	4	165	17⅞	17⅝
31⅞	25⅞	FrpMin 1.60	9	309	24⅝	24
24⅞	16⅝	Frigtrn .16e	36	138	22	22⅜
31¾	27⅞	Fruehf 1.80	7	42	30⅝	30
13	8½	Fuqua .36	6	45	10	9⅞
		G				
32¾	16⅝	GAFp .60	9	87	18⅝	18⅛
19¾	16⅛	GAFpf 1.20		9	16⅝	16⅝
34⅝	28¼	GATX 1.88	18	128	30	29⅝
45	39	GAT pf 2.50		20	40	39½
9⅞	7⅝	GA .05e	16	39	9⅝	9⅝
6½	4⅝	GDV	6	116	6⅝	5⅞
6⅝	5⅝	GFBusn .32		72	6⅝	6½
6¼	4⅞	Gable		2	5¼	5⅝
39⅞	22⅝	GamSk 1.48	11	38	34	33⅞
40¾	32⅝	Gannett 1.20	16	28	36⅝	36⅝
13	9	GanStr .20e	8	17	18⅝	[illegible]
22⅞	17⅝	GardDn .76	18	42	19	[illegible]
15¾	13⅝	Garfink 1.04	7	35	14⅝	14⅝
15⅝	13⅝	GasSvc 1.20	7	18	14⅝	14⅝
11⅞	6¼	Gateway .8e	5	7	10⅝	10⅝
38⅞	22	Gearhrt .36	14	47	37⅝	36⅝
17⅞	14⅝	GemIn 1.28e		5	16⅝	16⅝
12½	9⅞	GAInv 1.22e		27	10⅛	10
69¼	52¼	GnAmO 1b	18	95	69½	67
14⅞	10¾	GnBcsh .80	6	17	10⅞	10¾
13⅝	10⅛	Gnoble .72	18	35	13⅛	13
27⅝	20½	Ginma .68	9	22	27	26⅝
61	49	GenDyn	7	207	60¼	59⅝
57¼	47⅞	GenEl 2.20	13	320	56¼	55⅝
35½	29	GnFds 1.64	10	171	33⅞	33⅛
26⅛	21⅞	GnGth 1.40e	21	12	25⅝	25¼
13⅝	9⅞	GenHost .60		79	10⅝	10
22¼	17¼	GenInst .36t	10	264	20⅝	20⅛
38½	36	GnInstr pf 3		4	36½	36
20⅞	15⅛	GenMed .30	9	22	17	16⅞
34⅞	26¼	GnMills .88	13	301	29⅞	29½
78½	66	GnMot 6.55e	7	1149	70¼	69⅞
55	51½	GMot pf 3.75		2	54⅝	[illegible]
8½	6¼	GenPort		75	7	[illegible]
20¼	18	GPU 1.68	8	459	19⅛	[illegible]
3-32	1-16	GPU rt		2328	3-32	[illegible]
10⅝	7¼	GnRefr .10e	111	12	10	[illegible]
		GnSignl n.68	14	30	28⅝	28⅛
8⅝	5⅝	GenSteel .29t	7	3	6⅞	6⅝
33	29½	GTelEl 2	9	1170	32¼	31⅞
35⅝	31	GTE pf 2.50		14	32⅝	32⅝
29	27½	GTE pf 2.48		17	28⅝	28⅝
29⅞	25⅛	GTire 1.20b	6	110	28⅝	28⅛
6⅞	4⅝	Genesco		71	4⅞	4⅝
37½	29½	GenuPts .90	15	5	34⅝	33⅞
38⅝	31	GaPac .80b	14	230	31	30⅝
28⅝	26¼	GaPw pf 2.52		15	27⅝	27⅝
30⅝	28½	GaPw pf 2.75		17	29⅝	29⅝
89	85	GaPw pf 7.80		z8000	88	87
39⅞	24⅝	Gerber 1.40	13	35	35¼	35
212	179	Getty 2.90e	14	3	205½	205
18⅝	17⅛	Getty pf 1.20		5	18	18
10⅝	8¼	GiantP .60	24	4	8⅞	8⅝
12½	8¼	GibrFn .76r	5	361	10⅞	10⅝
11⅞	[illegible]	GidLew .50	13	38	u10⅝	[illegible]
16¼	13¼	GiffHill .80	7	7	15⅛	15⅛
30½	25¼	Gillete 1.50	11	79	28⅝	28⅛
9⅞	6⅝	GinosInc	13	182	8⅝	8⅝
14⅝	10½	GleasW .64	10	22	13⅝	13⅛
10⅝	7	GlobMar		477	u10⅝	10⅝
35⅝	24⅝	GlobeU 1.20	6	68	35	34⅝
20⅛	16⅝	GldWFn .34	6	8	18⅝	16⅝

(Continued on next page.)

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Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc.

Agent Bank

Trade Development Bank

(London)

June 1977

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears solely for purposes of information.

NEW ISSUE — June 24, 1977

$250,000,000

CITICORP

8⅛% Notes Due July 1, 2007

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New Japan Securities International Inc.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) July 5

(Continued from preceding page.)

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
	17⅛	GoldW pf .78		8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
	25¾	Goodrh 1.12	17	288	26⅞	26	26	— ⅝
	18¼	Goodyr 1.10	10	142	20¼	20	20	
	11⅝	GordJw .40	6	5	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
	27¼	Gould 1.12	9	188	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	
	27¼	Gould pf1.35		36	30⅝	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅝
	28	Grace 1.80	9	91	29⅝	29	29¼	+ ⅛
	26½	Grainer .56	15	6	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
	16	GrandUn 1	8	2	21½	21½	21½	
	13¾	Granitvl .90	6	2	15	15	15	+ ⅛
	15⅞	GrayDr .80	5	24	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
	9⅛	GtAtPc .05e	17	36	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
	22⅞	GtLkD 1.20a	5	26	31⅝	31½	31⅛	— ¼
	19¼	GtNoIr 1.50e	21	4	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
	27	GtNoNk 1.10	8	15	28	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
	20	GtWnFin .70	6	252	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
	17⅛	GtWstUtd	4	5	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
	18⅛	GtWn pf 1.88		4	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
	17	GrGiant 1.08	19	29	21½	21¼	21½	— ⅛
	13½	Groyh 1.04a	9	197	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
	1⅛	Greyhnd wt		57	1½	1⅜	1½	
	8½	Grow .32b	8	21	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
	16⅝	Grumm 1	6	43	21¼	21	21¼	— ¼
	14⅛	Guardin .40	8	3	18¼	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
	12¾	GlfWstn .66	4	554	13¾	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
	⅜	GlfWstn wt		217	13-32	⅜	⅜	—1-32
	63	GlfW pf 3.87		5	66⅞	66	66⅛	+ 1½
	32½	GlfW pf 2.50		3	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	
	1⅞	GulfMtg		19	2½	2¼	2½	
	26⅝	GulfOil 1.80	7	438	28	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
	16⅝	GulfRes	8	12	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
	20⅝	GulfR pf1.30		2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
	29¼	GulfR pf1.60		5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
	12⅛	GifStUt 1.12	9	112	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
	16¼	GulfUtd .68	12	33	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
	4½	Gulton .20	12	69	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛

H

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
	2⅝	HMW		8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	5	HackW .5	9	3	41	40¼	40¼	
		HellFB .76	12	5	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
	9	HellPrt .80a	7	2	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅝
		Hallibrt 1	12	174	66½	66⅛	66⅝	+ ⅝
		HamrP 1.30	9	101	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	— ⅛
		HanJS 1.40e		25	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	
		HanJI 1.88e		24	u23¼	23	23⅝	+ ½
		Hndimn .40	11	133	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
		HendyH .80	8	9	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
		Hanes 1.36	6	106	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
		Hanna 1.80	5	1	49	49	49	
		HarBrJ 1.44	9	165	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
	8	Hardees .16	7	179	9⅛	9½	9⅛	+ ⅛
		Harmn .50b	9	21	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
		Harnishf 1	9	26	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
		Harrah .40	9	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
	28	Harris .80	13	73	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	+ ⅛
		Hrsco 1.40b	7	4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
		HartSM .72	7	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
		HarteHk .75	12	15	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
	17	HatSe 1.44a	12	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
		HwiIEl 1.88	8	10	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	+ ⅛
	16	HayesA 1.30	5	10	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
	8½	Hazeltn .10e	6	49	10⅛	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
	8	Hecks .24	7	21	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
	10¾	HeclaM .38t		57	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
	15⅞	HellmB .80	7	26	u22⅛	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
	28	HeinzH 1.20	9	459	33⅛	33	33	— ⅛
	4¾	Helene	5	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
	17½	HellerInt 1	8	33	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
	30⅝	HelmrP .28	12	14	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
	18	Hercules 1	11	335	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
	18¼	Hershy 1.12	7	32	20⅛	20⅛	20¼	
	8	Hesston		7	9	8⅞	9	
	22¾	Heublin 1.32	10	147	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
	68⅛	HewlPk .40	20	330	79⅛	78⅞	79	+ ⅜
	6	HghVlt .05e	19	37	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
	19⅝	Hillenbd .82	8	7	20⅛	20¼	20½	
	19⅝	Hilton .92	8	3109	28⅛	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅝
	20⅛	Hobart 1	10	5	20⅝	20½	20⅛	— ⅛
	5⅝	HoffEle .24	7	53	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
14¾	11⅛	Holiday .46	10	133	14⅝	14	14	
32⅛	17¼	HollyS .80	10	7	19	18⅞	19	
43⅞	34⅛	Homestk 1	18	120	39⅛	38¾	38¾	— ⅜
25⅛	22¼	Honda .14r	14	16	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
55⅛	43½	Honwll 1.60	9	151	54	53⅞	53¾	
28⅛	20⅛	HoovB 1.12	8	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
19	17⅛	HoovBB wi		3	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	
2⅛	1⅝	Horizon		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅛	12½	HospAf .28	11	122	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
28⅞	21¾	HospCp .40	9	45	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅝
11⅞	9⅛	HostIntl .44	7	2	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
18⅞	15¼	Houdle .90a	6	88	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ½
18⅛	15⅝	HougMif .84	7	5	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
9⅞	7	HousFb .32	7	41	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
21⅛	19⅛	HoushF 1.20	8	99	20⅛	19⅞	20	
36⅛	30	HousIn 1.76	8	228	33⅞	33⅛	33¾	
35⅝	27⅝	HousNG .80	10	138	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
12½	9⅛	HowdJn .32	8	223	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞	
17⅛	15⅛	Hubbrd 1.20	12	8	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
19⅛	14¼	HudsnA .80	89	3	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅝
11⅞	6⅝	HughHt .40	8	25	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
43⅞	34	HughsTl .50	14	113	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅝
18	14½	Humana .50	9	74	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
17⅛	11⅛	HuntCh .34	12	30	14⅛	13⅞	14	
17⅛	13	HuttEF .60	5	30	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
14¾	12⅛	Huyck .60	13	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛

I

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
27⅛	21⅛	ICInds 1.52	7	16	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	42⅛	ICInd pf 3.50		7	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	ICNPha	43	69	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
47⅝	40⅛	INACp 2.30	11	110	45½	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅝
20⅛	18⅝	INAIn 1.59a		23	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	11¼	IUIntl .90	6	794	u13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
37	32½	IUInt A		1	37	37	37	+ ½
21	18½	IUInt pf 1.25		6	21	21	21	+ ½
31¼	26¼	IdahoP 2.16	9	13	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	19⅝	IdealBa 1.20	9	9	21⅝	21½	21⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	7½	IdealT .32b	6	12	9⅛	9	9⅛	
28½	25⅛	IllPowr 2.20	11	57	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
28	21⅝	ITW .64	13	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	14⅝	ImpICp .40	5	62	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
34	25⅞	INCO 1.40a	9	115	26⅛	26	26⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	6½	IncCap		11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
123	117	IndiM pf 12		z50	118½	118½	118½	— ½
29	24⅛	IndiGas 2.12	6	6	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	23	IndiPL 1.90	9	31	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
18⅛	16	IndiNat 1.20	7	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
28⅝	11⅞	Inexco .05e	34	215	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
78	65	IngerR 2.80	13	67	69⅛	68⅝	69	— ⅛
50⅛	45	IngR pf 2.35		4	45⅝	d44⅝	44⅝	— ⅝
32⅛	25½	InldCon 1.10	9	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
52⅛	39⅞	InldStl 2.60	9	21	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	+ ⅛
24	14⅛	Inmont .80	9	114	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
16½	13⅝	Insilco .88	8	x33	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
19½	17⅝	Insil pfA1.25		x3	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	24⅛	InsprC .20e	28	22	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	1	InstInvTr		3	1½	1½	1½	
11⅛	8⅛	Integon .36	7	21	11	11	11	+ ⅛
46	36¼	Interco 1.80	7	234	39⅛	39¼	39⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	IntercDlv	9	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
39½	31⅛	Intrik 2.20	6	11	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
286⅛	244½	IBM 10	16	418	263⅝	262	262⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	18¼	IntFlav .48	21	151	21¾	21⅛	21½	
37⅞	29⅞	IntHarv 1.85	6	189	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	37⅛	IntMin 2.60	7	159	42⅝	42	42	— ⅛
22⅛	13⅝	IntMng .20	9	30	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅝
20⅛	16¼	IntMult 1	8	17	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
69⅝	49⅝	IntPaper 2	10	710	50½	50	50	— ⅛
7⅛	5½	IntRectf .20		22	u 7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
36⅛	31¼	IntTT 1.76	9	287	35⅝	35½	35½	— ⅛
66	59	IntTT pfH 4			65½	65½	65½	
62⅛	55½	IntTT pfJ 4		3	61⅛	61½	61½	— ¼
61	53½	IntTT pfK 4		16	59⅛	59½	59½	— ⅛
65⅛	61	IntTT pfO 5		5	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	
44	38	IntTT pf 2.25		14	43¼	43¼	43¼	
32	27⅛	Intrpce 1.65	7	12	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
83¼	74¼	Intrpcepf 5		1	77	77	77	— 1
35⅞	28½	IntrpGp 1.80	8	2	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
18⅝	16⅝	IntstPw 1.45	9	7	18⅝	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	5	IntrstUn .24	26	23	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
29⅛	19⅝	IowaBF .50	5	65	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	15⅝	IowaEl 1.50	8	58	17⅛	17½	17⅛	+ ⅛

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
23⅛	20½	IowllG 1.84	9	20	23	22⅞	22⅞	
28⅝	24⅞	IowaPL 2.16	8	11	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅝
22⅝	20⅝	IowaPS 1.80	9	26	22½	22⅛	22½	
6⅝	4½	IpcoHp .05e	8	34	5⅝	5	5	+ ⅛
18	13⅛	ItekCp	18	18	14⅝	14¼	14⅛	— ⅛
19	12½	ItelCp .30	8	546	u19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+ ½
15½	15	ItelCp pf1.44		256	15½	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛

J - K

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
22⅝	15⅛	JamesF 1	12	19	22⅝	21⅝	22	— ⅛
17⅝	13½	Jantzen .80	9	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	8	JapanF .90e		20	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	26⅛	JeffPilot .92	10	72	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	— ⅛
46½	43	JerC pf 4		z200	45	44	45	+ 1½
93	87	JerC pf 8		z30	92	92	92	+ 1½
132	123	JerC pf 13.50		z110	125¼	125¾	125¾	+ ¾
26½	21⅝	JewelC 1.30	7	52	23⅝	23¼	23¾	— ⅛
4⅝	3¼	Jewelcor	5	8	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
37¼	27⅝	JhnMan 1.60	13	345	u37⅝	36½	37⅛	+ ⅛
78⅝	62⅝	JohnJn 1.40	19	207	70½	70	70½	+ ⅛
17	6⅝	JohnEF .20t		60	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
53	26⅝	JohnCn 1.40	13	65	51⅝	50⅝	51	+ ⅛
15⅝	12⅝	JonLgn .60b	6	33	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	19⅝	Jorgen 1	7	5	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
25⅝	18⅝	Jostens 1	12	64	25⅛	24⅝	25	— ⅛
49⅝	40½	JoyMfg 1.50	12	43	43¼	43⅛	43¼	
46⅝	34	KLM Air	6	4	45	44⅝	45	+ ⅛
40⅞	25¼	K mart .56	13	441	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	32⅛	KaisrAl 1.40	14	130	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅛	KaisCm .64	9	209	u14	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
17½	15½	KaiCe pf1.37		2	16⅛	16½	16½	— ⅛
34⅛	29	KaiCe pf2.50		2	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	25⅝	KaisrSt 1.50	5	54	28⅝	28	28	— ½
10⅝	8⅛	KaneMil .28	6	10	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
22	17	Kanob .50	16	128	22	21	21⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	28⅝	KCtyPL 2.46	8	34	31	30⅞	30⅞	
48	43½	KCPL pf3.80		z200	45	45	45	
28½	26⅝	KCPL pf2.33		2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
38⅝	27⅛	KCSoln 1.40	12	3	36	36	36	
22	19⅝	KanGEl 1.76	7	13	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
27⅝	20	KanNb 1.48	8	5	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
22⅛	19⅞	KanPLt 1.70	8	74	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Katyind	5	25	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
24	18⅝	Katy pf 1.46		31	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
8⅝	7⅛	KaufBr .06e	10	284	7⅝	d 7	7	— ⅛
21⅛	15⅛	Kaweck .10e	9	6	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
11⅝	9⅛	Keene .30	7	28	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅛	Keller .20	8	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	23⅝	Kellogg 1.10	15	44	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
15½	13¼	Kellwd .92	5	7	u15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
74⅝	59⅝	KerrMc 1.25	13	137	65	64½	64⅝	— ⅛
30	23¼	Kennmtl .96	11	6	29	29	29	
24⅝	22	KyUtil 1.96	9	25	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
16⅛	12½	KerrGls .40	6	63	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
30⅛	25⅝	Kenncl .60e	57	393	29½	29	29⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	16	KeystCon 1a	9	3	16⅝	16¼	16½	— ⅛
30⅝	22⅝	KiddeW 1.20	6	8	28	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
63⅛	49	Kidde pf2.20		1	58	58	58	
48⅛	40¼	KimbCl 2.20	9	132	47⅝	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	11⅛	KingDSt .60	8	71	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	30⅛	KnigtRd 1	12	4	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	
19½	14⅝	Koehrin .80	7	88	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅝
26⅛	21⅝	Koppers .90	11	291	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	6⅛	Koracp .07e	4	23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
49⅝	43⅝	Kraft 2.32	10	84	49	48¾	48⅞	— ⅛
27½	23⅝	Kroger 1.44	7	51	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	22⅛	Kubota .42r	20	133	22⅛	22½	22⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅞	Kysor .80a	9	5	16¾	16½	16⅛	

L

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
5⅞	4½	LFE Cp	1	86	u 6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	9¼	LTV Cp	6	43	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
54⅛	50	LTVCp pf 5		4	54½	54½	54½	+ ⅛
24½	19⅛	LacGas 1.66	7	9	23¼	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	12	LaneBry .80	7	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	Lanier		229	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅞	LawtrCh .40	15	18	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
16⅛	13¼	LearSleg .50	7	29	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
42⅛	39⅛	LearS pf2.25		1	40½	40½	40½	— ⅛
35⅛	27	Leasw 1.40	10	16	34	33⅝	33⅝	
25⅛	22⅛	LeedsN .60	9	15	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
15⅝	15⅝	LeedsN wi		8	u15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅝

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
23⅛	17	Loesona 1	6	7	20⅝	20	20½	
25⅜	15½	LehPCI 1	15	146	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅝
3	1⅛	LehVally	13	92	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
30½	13¾	LVIn pf 1.50		3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅝
13	10⅛	Lehmn 1.25e		100	10⅝	10⅝	10½	
7⅞	5⅛	Leanar	15	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
24	21⅛	Lenox 1	9	169	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅝
7⅞	6	LeeFay .40b	10	10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
14⅛	10	LevPln .75a		x3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	25¼	LeviStra .80	5	959	28⅝	27⅞	28	
6⅛	3⅝	LevitzF .05e	16	80	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
37⅛	28⅛	LOF 1.80a	6	40	30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
71¼	64	LOF pf 4.75		2	67	67	67	— ¼
22⅛	18	LibrtyCp .68	7	6	u22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	LibrtyLn		37	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
12	4⅛	LiblyL pf1.25		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
35½	29⅝	Ligget 2.50	9	29	32½	32⅛	32½	
95⅛	85½	Liggt pf 7		z100	94	94	94	— ⅛
48⅛	36	LillyEli 1.42	13	343	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅛
39¼	31⅝	LincNt 1.80	9	18	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	18⅛	LincPl 1.72a		9	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Lionel	8	173	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅝	12⅝	Litton .18t	12	52	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
21⅝	20¼	Litton pf 2		26	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
16	8⅞	Lockhd	5	237	15⅛	14⅝	15	— ⅛
19⅝	16⅝	Loctite .20	14	15	u20	19⅝	20	+ ½
37½	27⅛	Loews 1.20	5	233	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	8½	LomFn .50	9	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
18⅛	14	LomM .91e		145	18	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
23⅛	19⅛	LonStar 1.10	9	25	20⅛	20⅛	20⅝	
20⅝	18⅝	LngIsLt 1.63	8	322	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
96⅛	91	LIL pfK 8.30		z500	95½	95½	95½	+ 2⅛
161⅛	105½	LIL pfN 13		z160	128	127½	128	+ 1
28⅛	26⅛	LIL pfO 2.47		6	27⅛	27⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
33½	20½	LongDr .56	14	60	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	LoralCp .60	8	42	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
31⅝	24⅝	LaLand 1.20	10	234	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	14	LaPacit .40	8	105	14⅛	14½	14⅛	
27⅛	24½	LouvGs 1.92	9	22	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
15	11⅝	Lowenst .60	13	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
37⅝	27⅝	Lubrzl 1.30	13	61	35½	35⅛	35⅛	
16⅛	13½	LuckyS .76b	12	62	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
9⅛	7⅝	Ludlow .40	10	7	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
34	25⅝	Lukens 1.60	7	6	29	28⅛	29	+ ⅛
14	8¼	Lykes .20i		53	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
35⅝	20⅝	Lyke pf 2.50		41	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅝	LynCSys .30	12	72	u10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛

M

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
13⅝	10	MBPX .40a	7	47	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
44⅛	34⅛	MCA 1b	9	92	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	4	MEI .20	6	12	5⅛	5½	5½	
21½	10⅛	MGIC .20	12	319	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
16	7⅛	MacAF .60b	28	x61	15⅝	15¼	15⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	MacDn .10e	5	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7	5⅛	Macke .36	6	35	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	8½	Macmill .50	8	146	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	31⅛	Macy 1.50	7	61	36	35⅛	35⅛	
13⅛	11⅛	MdsFd .82e		93	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
11½	9	MagicCf .40	7	28	10⅛	10⅛	10½	
45	35	Mallry 1.20	14	16	42½	42	42	— ⅛
24	22	MalonH .68	12	10	25⅛	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
9⅛	7⅛	Manhin .20b	4	76	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	36⅛	MfrHan 1.92	7	24	37⅝	37	37⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	40½	MAPCO 1.10	14	109	45½	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	12	MaratM .50	5	29	19⅝	19½	19⅛	— ⅛
59	47⅝	MaratO 2.20	8	1a2	53	52½	52½	— ⅛
20	16⅛	Maremt .60	7	37	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
14⅛	10	MarMid .80	16	106	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝	
15½	11⅝	MarionL .56	10	39	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
18⅛	16⅛	MarkCll .28	6	33	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
64	45⅛	Marley 1.60	9	8	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
14	9⅛	Marriot .25t	11	154	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
61	53¼	MrshM 2.40	16	x28	58⅞	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅛
23	17⅝	MarshF 1.24	10	10	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	23⅛	MartM 1.50	7	167	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	13¼	MaryK .40	11	x18	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	23	MrldCu .66b	8	4	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	18⅛	Masco .48	13	39	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	16½	Masonit .60	10	116	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	12¼	MasM 1.13e	19	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	17⅝	MassyF 1a	5	213	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
18	15⅝	MasCp 1.52		14	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	11	Masinc .96o		56	17⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
25	21⅝	MatsuE .32e	9	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5	Mattel	7	185	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	21⅝	MayDS 1.16	8	91	23¼	23	23⅛	

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
3⅝	2⅛	MaysJW	17	6	3	3	3	
35⅞	28½	Maytg 1.50a	13	34	32	31½	32	+ ⅛
23⅛	15	McCord .84	9	86	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
59⅛	43⅛	McDer 1.60	5	127	58	57½	58	+ ⅛
53⅛	37⅝	McDnld .20	16	96	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	+ ⅛
25½	19⅛	McDonD .50	9	213	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
23	18⅛	McDonh 1	6	1	21	21	21	
33	28⅛	McGEd 1.60	8	16	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	McGrH .80	11	251	u19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	28⅝	McIntyr 1	5	2370	u37⅝	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	15½	McKee 1	6	8	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	20	McLean .46	8	145	20⅛	20⅛	20½	
18⅛	13	McLoui .40	9	20	14⅛	13⅛	14	+ ⅛
12⅛	10⅛	McNeil .80	5	18	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
24	18⅛	MeadCp 1	6	22	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
32	26⅛	Medusa 1.60	7	7	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
27⅝	19⅝	Melville .96	10	177	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
46	35½	MercStr .80	8	12	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
68⅛	50	Merck 1.50	16	300	55⅝	55	55⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	17⅛	Merdith .80	5	11	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	16½	MerrLy .80	9	712	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	31	MesaPet .40	16	1926	u40⅝	39	40¼	+ 1⅛
40⅛	31	MesP pf 1.60		27	39⅝	38½	39¼	+ 1⅛
15½	9⅞	Mesab 1.33e	11	187	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
29⅛	22⅛	Mesta 1.50a	6	79	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
25⅛	16	MGM 1r	9	40	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+ ½
32⅛	24⅝	Metrm 1.50	6	76	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
44½	42	MtE pfC3.90		z100	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	13⅝	MchGs 1.20b	8	6	15½	15⅝	15½	
30	28½	MhWl pf2.67		6	29⅛	29⅛	29⅞	
26⅛	25	MhWl pf2.12		35	26½	26⅛	26½	
25	20¼	Microwv .40	11	6	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	16	MidCtl 1.24	9	72	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	16⅝	MidSUt 1.38	9	313	16½	16¼	16⅛	
1⅝	1	MidIndM	2	40	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
33⅛	28½	MidlRo 1.60	8	7	32½	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	22	MilesL 1.28	8	97	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	MiltBrd .60	7	20	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	MilRoy .25	8	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
57	47½	MinMM 1.70	16	416	49⅛	48⅝	49	+ ⅛
22⅝	20¼	MinPL 1.76	10	20	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
12½	10⅛	MirroAl .96	13	9	11⅛	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	16⅛	Misnins .48	7	7	22	22	22	— ⅛
50⅛	37⅛	MPacC 1.80	6	106	47⅝	47½	47⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	15⅝	MoPSv 1b	8	12	17⅛	17	17	
27⅝	25⅞	MoPS pf2.44		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
71	62	Mobil 3.80	8	203	68⅝	68⅛	68⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	MobileH		26	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
19¼	14	Mohasco .90	9	29	16	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	MohkDta	16	26	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	21½	MohkR 1.20	4	10	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
54⅝	36⅛	Molycp 1.20	9	38	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
63⅝	49½	Moly pf 2.50		17	u63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	
27⅝	24	Monrh 1.20a	5	2	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
16½	12⅛	Monogr .28	7	224	u16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ 1⅛
13⅝	8⅛	MonrEq .20	26	45	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
88⅛	69⅛	Monsan 3.10	7	254	70⅝	69⅞	70	+ ⅛
42⅛	35⅝	MonDU 2.40	8	8	38	37⅝	38	
28⅛	24	MonPw 1.80	11	563	25⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	22	MontSt 1.80e		39	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	10	MONY .99e	13	33	11	10⅛	10⅝	
38⅛	32⅛	MooreM .90	6	40	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
56⅛	48	Morgan 2	10	187	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
31	21⅛	MorKn 1.10b	6	188	u32½	31	32⅛	+ 1⅛
13⅛	9⅛	MorseSh .50	4	19	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	MtgTrAm		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24	18⅛	MorNor 1	10	37	24	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
56⅞	36⅛	Motrola .84	13	207	40⅛	40¼	40⅝	
43⅛	38⅛	MtFuel 2	11	36	44⅛	44	44⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	24⅛	MtSTel 1.68	10	28	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Munford .40	13	8	9⅝	9½	9⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	5½	Munfd pf .40		5	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
19⅛	16	Munsng 1.08	11	5	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
20½	17⅛	MurphC 1.28	6	9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
35⅛	22⅝	MurpOil .80	10	68	33	37½	37⅛	— ⅝
25⅛	18⅝	MurryO 1.20	8	22	24½	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
17	15⅝	MutOm 1.32		6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
18⅛	9	MyersL .40	15	25	11⅛	10⅛	10⅝	

N

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
39⅝	32	NCR .80	10	157	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	19⅝	NLInd 1.20	9	150	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
26	20¼	NLT .76	8	577	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	NVF 2.451	6	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
57¼	45¼	Nabisco 2.52	10	120	57⅛	53	53	
34⅝	27¼	Nalco 1.10	14	37	33½	32½	32½	— ¾
14⅝	11⅛	Narco .60	8	23	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	15⅝	Nashua .68	10	267	u22½	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅝

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
17⅛	10⅛	NatAirl .50	9	55	11⅝	11	11	— ½
17⅛	14½	NAvia .77e		41	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
14⅛	12⅛	NatCan .57	5	38	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
22⅛	15⅝	NtChem .48	11	24	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅛	NtChyL .60e	7	16	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
29	25⅝	NtDetr 1.52	7	x87	26	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
25⅛	23½	NatDist 1.60	7	100	24½	23⅛	24⅛	+ ½
29⅛	25¼	NatFG 2.76	6	5	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	NatGyp 1.05	10	64	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	NatHom		10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅝	6	NatInd .30	4	52	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10⅝	9⅛	NtInd pf .60		4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	NtInd pf 1.25		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	17⅛	NMdCr .24	10	39	21⅝	21	21⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	NMedE .44b	8	41	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
26	18⅝	NMlnsSv .50	11	17	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
61⅛	46¼	NatPrsto 3	7	26	u61⅞	60⅝	61⅛	+ ⅛
37	31	NatPrsto wi		32	u31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	16⅝	NtSemic	23	143	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	13	NSvcInd .82	8	6	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	16	NStand 1.04	7	30	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
51	41½	NStrch 1.08	12	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ ½
45⅝	35¼	NatlStl 2.50	9	30	37⅛	37	37¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	2½	NatTea		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
45⅞	33⅝	Natom 1.60b	5	377	42	40⅞	41⅞	+ 1⅛
29⅝	25⅛	Natm pf 1.60		24	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	13½	Neptune .50	11	60	u17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	17	NevP pf 1.60		z100	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	23⅛	NevP pf 2.30		z20	25	25	25	
23	20½	NevP pf 1.95		6	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
23⅛	21⅝	NEngEl 1.94	9	32	u24	23⅛	23⅞	
18	15⅝	NEnGE 1.44	8	x23	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
36⅛	32⅛	NEngT 2.60	9	21	34⅛	34	34⅛	
20⅛	19	NYSEG	9	55	20⅝	20⅛	20½	— ⅛
25½	23⅝	NYS pf 2.12		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	15	Newhall .56	10	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
30	22⅛	Newmt 1.60	15	353	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
92⅛	72½	Newt pf 4.50		1	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	14	NiaMP 1.34	10	181	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
41	37	NiaMpf 3.40		z160	39	38	38	
46	42	NiaMpf 3.90		z40	45½	45½	45½	
56	52⅝	NiaMpf 4.85		z100	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅛
70	66	NiaMpf 6.70		z300	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	— 1⅛
104	[illegible]	NiaMpf 10.60		z100	101	101	101	
13	10⅛	NiagSh .97e		16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
31⅝	27⅝	Nicor 2.32	7	48	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
37	28⅛	NorfWn 1.76	8	89	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	17⅝	Norlin 1.40	6	7	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	21	Norris 1	7	27	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
29	23⅝	NACoal	14	13	28	27⅝	28	
5	3⅛	NoAMtg		32	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
36	31⅛	NoAPhl 1.50	7	43	32	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
4½	3½	NoCeAir .12	5	99	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	1	NoCeAir wt		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅝	10⅝	NoestUt 1.02	8	298	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	17⅝	NIndPS 1.44	8	54	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	43⅝	NorNGs 2.08	7	136	45⅛	44⅛	44⅝	— ⅛
104	99⅝	NoNG pf8.48		z10	104	104	104	
30	26⅝	NoStPw 2.06	9	95	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
53	48½	NSPw pf4.11		z100	51	51	51	+ 1
58	54⅝	NSPw pf4.56		z500	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	+ 1⅝
32⅛	27⅛	NorTel .64	12	2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
5⅞	3⅛	Northgate	131	70	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	20⅛	Nortrp 1.20	7	127	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	22⅝	NwstAirl .50	9	119	25	24⅛	24⅞	
24⅝	23⅛	NwtBcp	9	76	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	32⅛	NwtEnr 2.20	8	269	u43⅛	42	42½	
42	32	NwEn cf2.20	8	7	u43¼	42½	43¼	+ 1⅛
60⅛	43⅝	NwtInd 2.85	7	155	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
27½	26½	NwtP pf 2.50		6	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
10⅛	11⅞	NwMLf 1e	15	38	18⅛	18⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
39	32⅝	Norton 1.80	7	7	37	36¾	36⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	17⅝	NorSim .60b	8	412	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
22½	21¼	Nucor .36	7	10	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅛

O

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
19½	16½	OKC 1.20	6	11	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	9⅝	Oakind .50	13	34	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
44⅝	27	Oak pf 1.75		2	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
31⅛	23¼	OcciPet 1.25	10	1103	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞	
16⅛	11⅝	OcciPet wt		46	16⅛	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
49⅛	38	OcciP pf2.16		7	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞	— ⅛
100⅛	74⅝	OcciP pf3.60		2	93	92⅝	92⅝	— ⅛
97⅛	73¼	OcciP pf 4		3	91	90⅝	90⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	26½	OcciP pf2.50		12	28¼	28⅛	28¼	
29⅛	27½	Ogden 1.40	6	19	27¼	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
21	18⅝	OhioEd 1.70	9	140	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	— ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices July 5, 1977

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
	Abitibi	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	
	Agnico E	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
	Agra Ind A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	Alta Gas A	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
	Alta Nat	$40⅝	40	40⅝	+1⅛
	Algo Cent	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
	Alliance B	365	365	365	+ 5
	Andres W	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
	Alco A	$17	16⅞	17	— ⅛
	BP Can	$13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
	Banister C	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
	Bank N S	$20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	— ⅛
	Baton B	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
15	Beth Cop A	$18⅛	18	18	+ ⅛
	Block Bros	$6	5⅞	6	
	Bovis Cor	71	71	71	— 2
	Bralor Res	450	440	440	—10
	Bramalea	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	Brameda	140	4125	137	
	Bridger	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
00	BCFP	$22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
	BC Phone	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
00	Brunswk	455	450	450	— 5
00	Budd Auto	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
75	Cad Frv	$9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
	Cal Pow A	$35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
	Camflo	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
	Camoau A	420	420	420	— 5
	C Nor West	$7	6⅝	6⅝	
	C Pakrs C	$18⅛	18	18	
	Can Trust A	$25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
	C Tung	$10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
	C Cablesy	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
	Cdn Cel	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
	CGE	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
	CI Bk Com	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
	Cdn Tire A	$34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
	C Utilies	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
5	Cassiar	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
5	Celanese	340	325	335	— 5
4	Chieftan D	$14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
0	CHUM	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
0	C Holiday 1	415	410	410	+ 5
0	Con Bldg	285	285	285	
0	Con Distrb	345	330	340	— 5
4	Cons Gas	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
8	Con Fardy	330	300	325	+25
00	Conwest	$5⅛	5	5⅛	
00	Craigmt	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
00	Crush Intl	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
00	Cyprus	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
55	Denison	$47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
90	Dicknsn	410	410	410	+10
00	Dofasco A	$26⅛	26	26	
37	Du Pont 3	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
50	Dylex L A	$7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
21	East Mal	210	210	210	+ 2
50	Electro A	220	220	220	—20
75	Emco	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
24	Falcon C	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
44	Flbrg Nk A	$34	34	34	— ⅛
75	Fed Ind A	$7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
50	Francana	$7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
00	Fraser A	$24	24	24	
75	G M Res	340	340	340	
50	G Distrb A	$7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
50	Gibraltar	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
00	Graft G	$16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1400	Granduc	97	95	97	+ 2
500	Gt Oil Sds	$8½	8⅛	8½	
550	GL Paper	$27⅝	27½	27½	
100	Gt W Life	$53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛
1500	Greyhnd	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
3803	Hambro C	410	410	410	
2000	H Group A	320	310	310	—10
8530	Hard Crp A	315	310	315	
2660	Hawker A	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
654	Hayes D A	$5½	5½	5½	
1466	H Bay Co	$15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
1025	IAC	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
1100	Indal	$9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
976	Inland Gas	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
14370	Inter-City	$7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
10255	Int Pipe A	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
2600	Inv Grp A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
875	Jannock	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2950	Kaiser Re	$14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
17900	Kaps Tran	91	85	87	— 5
4118	Kerr A A	$14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
780	Koffler A	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
3212	Labatt A	$19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
26	Lab Min	$34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
3200	Lacana	435	430	435	
350	LOnt Cem	330	330	330	— 5
2000	LL Lac	140	140	140	
430	Lob Co A	365	365	365	— 5
1200	Lob Co B	365	360	365	
750	Loeb M	$5⅛	5	5⅛	
25	MICC	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
740	Mclan H A	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
13030	MB Ltd	$19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
1115	M Lf Mills	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
300	Matgml A	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
900	McGraw H	$5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
8646	Moore	$30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	
1110	Murphy	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
530	Nat Trust	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
1700	Neonex	206	206	206	— 1
7303	Noranda A	$29⅛	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
111884	Norcen	$12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	
11550	NTecm B w	$14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
200	Nowsco W	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
2900	Orchan A	289	205	207	+ 1
21000	Oshawa A	495	475	490	+10
3300	Pamour A	325	320	320	
1500	PanCan P	$29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
100	Patino N V	$18	18	18	+ ⅛
100	Pembina	440	440	440	+ 5
93309	Pop Shops	$8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
1215	Pine Point	$37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ ⅛
3700	Pitts C	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
1500	Placer	$18⅞	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
100	Redpath A	$15	15	15	+ ⅛
13724	Reed Ostr A	$9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
446	Reichhold	$22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
9597	Revnu Prp	72	70	72	+ 2
600	Scotts A	/&⅛	9½	9½	
3900	Shell Can	$14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
2950	Sherritt A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4200	Siebens	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
4119	Simpsons	$5	495	495	
2549	Simpson S	$7	7	7	
850	Slater Stl	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
800	Southm A	$21	21	21	— ⅛
900	St Brodcst	$9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
11312	Stelco A	$27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	— ⅛

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1064	Steep R	215	210	210	— 6
790	Teck Cor A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
590	Teck Cor B	490	490	490	— 5
5500	Tex Can	$30	29⅝	30	
550	Thom N A	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
7066	Tor Dm Bk	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
9000	Torstar B	$14	13⅛	14	+ ⅛
2128	Traders A	$16⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
11925	Trns Mt A	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
27877	TrCan PL	$15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
4170	UGas A	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
656	Union Oil	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
3750	U Siscoe	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
73400	Upp Can	185	170	181	+11
580	Van Der	260	260	260	— 5
900	Vestgron	$13	13	13	— ⅛
20600	Voyager P	$9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
615	Weldwod	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
1100	Wstburne	$18½	18⅛	18⅛	
1700	West Mine	435	425	425	— 5
1400	Weston	$13	12⅞	13	
50	Woodwd A	$15½	15½	15½	
2225	Yk Bear	405	405	405	
2400	Yukon C	183	180	183	+ 8

Total sales 3,020,182 shares

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
280	Asbestos	$21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
14400	Bnk Mont	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
479	Can Cem	$8⅛	8⅝	8⅝	
5900	Cdnlnt Pw	$21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
500	Dom Text	$8	8	8	+ ⅛
9284	Fncl Col	185	180	180	+5
200	Molson B	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅝
1529	Power Cp	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5778	Price Co	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
4247	Royal Bnk	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
121867	Trizec	$11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
29753	Zellers	495	490	490	+5

Total sales 567,265 shares.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	30.90
Albert Heijn	90.70
Algemebank	313.50
Amrobank	68.70
A'dam Rub	76.50
Fokker	28
Heineken	117
H.V.A.	49
Holl-Am-H	90.60
Hoogovens	35.70
K.L.M.	111.70
Nat Nedert	92.60
Pakhoed	81
Philips'	29.20
Robeco	182.50
Rolinco	131.50
Royal Dutch	142.70
Unilever	123.60
Van Ommer	[illegible]
Ver Mach	73

Brussels

Arbed	2,545
Brux-Lamb	1,635
Cock Ougree	510
Electrobel	6,080
GB-Inno-BM	1,775
Hoboken	3,105
Pétrofina	4,320
Ph Gevaert	1,240
Soc Générale	1,970
Solvay	2,725
Un Minière	888

Frankfurt

AEG	90
BASF	160.30
Bayer	140.30
Commerzbk	193
Cont Gummi	73
Daimler	353
Demag	155.50
Deutbank	277.20
DresdeBk	223.50
Hoechst	141.20
Hoesch	46.50
Karstdt	*340
Kaufhof	225
KHD	164.50
Lufthansa	113.80
Mannesmann	163.70
Metallgesell	222.90
Neckermann	35.80
RWE new	167.50
Schering	275
Siemens	266.50
Thyssen	117.80
Varta	252
Veba	122.40
Volkswagen	185.30

* Ex Div.

London

Anglo-Am co	2.35
Anglo-Am	27.50
Barclay Bk	2.75
Beecham Gr	4.86
BICC	1.19
Boots	1.79
Bowater	1.74
Brit-Am Tob	2.58
Brit-Oxyg	0.85
Brit Pet	9.34
Burmah	0.63
CadburySc	0.44
Chartered	1.15
Courtaulds	1.29
DeBeer D	2.70
Decca Rec	3.27
Distillers	1.45½
Dunlop	1.03
E Mus Ind	2.18
GEC	2.00
FreeStGed $	10.75
GKN	3.45
Glaxo Gr	5.33
Gold Fields	1.39
Gt Un St	2.24
Guinness	1.29
Hawker-Sidd	6.80
Hudson Bay	11.75
Imp Chem	4.02
Imps	0.72½
Mark&Spen	1.17
Metal Box	3.24
Nichols	8.65
Plessey	0.88
Rand Mines	1.67
Rank Org	1.86
Royal Dutch	47.75
R.T.Z.	2.02
Shell	5.68
Thorn (A)	3.16
Tube Invest	4.18
Union Carb	2.30
Vickers	1.59
War L3½	28 11 16
West Deep $	7.88
West Drief $	18.50
West Hold $	14.50
West Min	1.40
Woolworth	0.52¼
ZCI	0.17

Milan

Bastogi	535
ERBA	1,300
ErcMarelli	228
Fiat	1,765
Finsider	98
Generali	40,720
IFI	1,930
Italgas	566
Italsider	146
LaRinas	45.25
Montedis	245
Olivetti	909
Pirelli	1,080
Snia Visco	830

Paris

Air Liquide	336
Allmentaire	86
Aquitaine	298
BSN	469
Carrefour	1,152
Cim Lafarge	*170.50
Cie Bancaire	256.10
CFP	*102
CGE	257
CCF	86.20
Ferodo	351.50
Imétal	80.10
L'Oréal	764
Mach Bull	38
Michelin	1,188
Moët-Henn	361
Moulinex	158
Paribas	149.50
PUK	77.50
Penarroya	44.55
Perrier	87
Peugeot	239
Rh Poulenc	62.90
Sacilor	22.10
St Gobain	111.40
Suez	229
Télémécan	518
Thomson	143
Usinor	25

* Ex Div.

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,490
Buehrle	2,070
B Boveri	1,510
Ciba Geigy	1,380
Cr Suisse	2,075
Fischer	670
HofRochN	8,825
Nestlé	3,500
Sandoz	4,350
Sté B Suisse	376
Sulzer	2,625
U.B Suisse	2,970

S. African Gold Shares

*Quotes in dollars do not include London dollar premium.

Currency Rates

July 5, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank for[eig]n exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies [in] the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. [Th]ese rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
[Am]sterdam	2.4543	4.2250	106.175*	50.41*	27.75y	—	6.8440*	100.965*	40.78*
[Bru]ssels (c)	35.95	61.71	15.5215	7.36	4.057*	14.605	—	14.74875	5.965
[Fra]nkfurt	2.3127	3.9767	—	47.43*	2.617x	94.06*	6.443*	94.99*	38.38*
[Lo]ndon (z)	1.72045	—	3.9515	8.5325	1520.25	4.23	61.81	4.1850	10.355
[Mila]n	883.80	1520.40	382.11	181.44	—	360.04	24.65	363.78	146.87
[Par]is	4.8760	8.3815	310.870*	—	5.5075x	198.410*	13.5850*	200.330*	80.980*
[Zur]ich	2.4335	4.18025	105.25*	49.93*	0.27545*	98.965*	6.77825*	—	40.445*

The following are dollar values only on the London foreign exchange market: [Da]nish krone: 6.0170. Escudo: 38.47; Israeli £: 9.57; Peseta: 69.595; Schilling: [16].395; Sw krona. 4.3630; Yen: 264.775; Norw. krone: 5.31; Fin. mark. 4.0325; [Bel]gian financial franc: 35.595; Hong Kong $: 4.65325; Singapore $: 2.46325; Cana[dia]n $: 0.94735.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. [(z)] Amounts need to buy one pound.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) July 5

(Continued from preceding page.)

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
47½	45½	OhEd pf 3.90		z50	46⅜	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
54½	49½	OhEd pf 4.40		z100	51¾	51⅜	51¾	+ ¾
117	112¾	OhE pf 10.75		z20	116½	116½	116½	
87	82¼	OPw pf 7.60		z50	86¾	86¾	86¾	
130½	128	OPw pf A 14		z540	130½	129½	129½	+ 1½
132½	127	OPw pf F 14		z80	130	130	130	
97½	91½	OPw pf E 8.48		z100	95¼	95¼	95¼	
19⅞	17	OklaGE 1.48	10	166	19	18⅞	18⅞	
42⅞	30	OklaNG 2	6	44	37½	36⅞	37	— ¼
44¼	38⅞	OlinCp 1.50	7	16	43½	42¾	42⅞	
39¼	33¼	Olinkrft 1.10	10	20	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	
18½	12⅞	Omark .72	9	59	17⅞	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
20¾	17½	Oneida .84	7	4	20½	20	20½	+ ½
14	10⅞	Opelika .31	7	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
16½	14¼	OranRk 1.36	9	41	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	
10⅞	5⅝	Orange .20b	19	42	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
27¼	22⅜	OutMar 1.40	6	53	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	16⅛	OutletCo .70	5	12	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ 1
22½	10¾	OverhDr .50	7	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
23⅞	17⅞	OvernitT 1	7	2	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
32	22	OverSh .30b	8	110	31¼	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
72	58	OwenC 1.20	14	68	67¼	66⅞	67¼	+ ½
27⅞	26¼	OwenIll 1.05	9	91	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	
		Oxford n	9	x132	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛

P - Q

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
9½	7¼	PNBMtg .Ce	17	22	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
59⅞	49½	PPG 2.40	8	33	57¾	57¼	57¼	+ ⅛
35	32	PPG wi		7	u37¼	36⅛	36⅛	+ ¼
9⅞	7	PSA	9	45	7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
15	13¾	PacAS 1.24		26	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
24⅞	22¼	PacGE 2	8	697	24⅛	23¾	24	+ ¼
20½	18⅝	PacLtg 1.68	8	105	u20⅞	20⅜	20½	
39⅞	32	PacLm 1.50	14	75	34½	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
67⅞	55⅞	PacPet .86	9	129	u30⅞	29¾	30	+ ⅝
25⅛	21⅞	PacPw 1.80	10	73	23⅛	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
18¾	10⅞	PacTT 1.40	8	15	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
16⅝	9⅛	PacTin	9	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
8½	6¼	PaineW .40	4	22	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
15⅞	13½	PaiW pf 1.32		1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
15⅝	9½	PalmBc .65	6	121	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
4⅞	3⅜	Pamida .12	15	63	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6	3⅞	PanAm	10	269	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
49¾	41⅞	PanEP 2.50	9	126	u50¼	49⅞	50	+ ⅜
17½	13⅞	Paprcft .80b	8	9	16⅛	15⅞	16	
21⅛	16⅝	Pargas 1b	10	118	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
40	29⅞	ParkDr .20	11	68	u40¼	40	40	+ ⅛
28¼	25	ParHan 1	10	122	27⅞	26⅞	27⅜	+ ⅛
20	14½	ParkPn .48	9	19	19	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
19½	11	PatPtl 1.25	30	234	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
22⅛	17⅛	Paylsnw .50	8	4	20⅝	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	21	Peabody .20	13	17	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
52⅞	33⅞	Penney 1.48	10	x267	34¾	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	20¾	PaPL 1.92	8	94	u24½	24	24	— ⅛
55	51	PaPL pf 4.40		z530	53¾	53	53¼	+ 1¾
98½	92½	PaPL pf 8.40		z30	97¼	97¼	97¼	— 1¼
106⅛	104½	PaPL pf 9.24		z10	108	106	108	+ ½
116	110	PaPL pf 11		z10	113	113	113	+ ½
93½	87½	PaPL pf 8		z400	u93½	93½	93½	
102	95½	PaPL pf 8.70		z50	100¾	100¾	100¾	
37⅛	31⅛	Penwlt 1.60	10	13	35⅛	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	23½	Penw pf 1.60		16	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ¼
35¼	29½	Pennzol 1.80	8	100	34⅛	34	34⅛	
95	93	Pennz pf B 8		z50	u95¾	95¼	95¾	+ ¾
11⅛	7⅝	PeopDr .20	7	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
63⅞	44⅞	PeopGsg 3.66	7	42	50⅞	50¼	50¼	+ ½
24⅞	22⅛	PepsiCo .60	12	639	23	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
21⅝	16½	PerkinE .32	17	345	u21¾	21	21¼	+ ⅛
32½	29	PetInc 1.80	8	10	31½	31⅛	31⅛	+ ¼
18⅛	11⅝	PeterPl .38	9	53	17½	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
77½	67	Petrie 2a	14	6	72	72	72	
29⅛	25	Petrolan .72	9	46	u29½	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
29	23½	PetRs 2.61e		11	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	24⅞	Pfizer .96	11	174	25⅞	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
41⅞	28½	PhelpD 2.20	14	157	30	29⅝	29¾	— ⅝
20½	17⅛	PhilaEl 1.80	10	301	20½	20⅜	20⅜	
44¼	40½	PhilE pf 3.80		z20	43½	43½	43½	— ½
51	47½	PhilE pf 4.40		z60	50	50	50	
104	93⅝	PhilE pf 9.75		z3000	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ¾
108	103½	PhilE pf 9.52		z2000	107½	107¼	107½	— ½
91¾	83⅛	PhilE pf 7.80		z520	89	88	89	+ 1
18¼	15⅜	PhilaSub .88	8	17	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
61⅞	51½	PhilMr 1.65	13	150	56⅛	55⅝	56	
8¾	5	Philind .10a	8	35	5⅝	5½	5½	
13¼	10½	Philind pf 1		4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
32⅛	27	PhilPet 1	10	940	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	— ¼
11⅞	9½	PhilVH .60	7	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	11⅝	PiedNG 1.44	7	3	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
7⅞	6⅜	Pier 1 .20	6	33	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
45	35⅝	Pillsbry 1.16	11	77	38¼	37¾	37⅞	— ⅛
89¼	31	Pionor 1.44	8	111	35⅝	34⅞	35	— ⅝
17½	11¼	PioneerEl	10	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	15½	PitneyB .80	13	132	20⅛	20½	20½	— ⅛
37⅞	27	Pittsin 1a	8	138	29¼	28⅞	29	
32	19½	PizzaHt .40	12	764	31⅞	31	31½	+ ½
4⅞	3¼	PlanRsc	8	673	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ¼
9⅞	5⅞	Playboy .12	13	16	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
15	10⅛	Plessey .46e	9	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	15⅞	Pneumo 1	5	19	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
38⅛	27	Polaroid .50	12	126	31¾	30⅛	31½	+ ¾
9¼	6	Pondrosa	10	45	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	17⅛	PopeTal .80	14	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
26⅛	20⅞	Portec .60b	9	37	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ¼
20⅞	16¾	PortGE 1.70	12	99	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
116¼	110¼	PoG pf 11.50		z60	114	113½	113½	
29¾	27	PorG pf 2.60		7	29	28⅞	29	+ ¼
39⅛	30⅞	Potlich .88	8	23	33⅛	32¼	32⅞	— ⅝
16½	14⅝	PotmEl 1.28	7	461	16⅛	15⅞	16	
53½	50¼	PotEl pf 4.50		z100	52¼	52	52	— 1
61¾	57	PotEl pf 5.46		z250	59¼	59¼	59¼	
14½	12	Premier .48	9	10	u14⅜	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
20½	16⅞	Promr pf .90		7	20½	20½	20½	
93⅝	72⅛	ProctG 2.60	15	198	81½	79⅞	80¾	+ ¾
10⅞	9⅝	ProdRsh	8	15	10¼	10¼	10¼	
32½	23	Prolet 1.40	11	7	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
20⅛	17	PSvCol 1.46	10	27	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	24⅞	PSCol pf2.10		9	26	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
31⅞	26	PSvcIn 2.04	10	152	29⅞	29⅝	29¾	
14¼	13⅝	PSInd pf1.08		z7100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
22	19¾	PSvNH 1.88	9	36	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
31	28⅞	PSNH pf2.75		z1900	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ½
24	21⅝	PSvNM 1.60	11	22	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
25⅛	21⅞	PSvEG 1.96	9	76	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	16⅛	PSEG pf1.40		5	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
51¾	48	PSEG pf4.18		z2800	u51½	51	51	— ¼
61½	57	PSEG pf5.05		z100	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+ 1
26⅛	24¼	PSEG pf2.17		71	u26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
28⅝	26⅝	PSEG pf2.43		3	28⅛	28	28	
94⅞	88	PSEG pf7.70		z100	u94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	+ 1½
95⅛	89¼	PSEG pf7.80		z20	u95¼	95¼	95¼	+ ⅛
96	89	PSEG pf8.08		z50	93	93	93	
91⅛	86	PSEG pf7.52		z200	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Publicker		169	8⅝	8¼	8½	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅜	Pueblo		31	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	16⅝	PgSPL	9	81	u17⅞	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	31¾	Pulimn 1.20	13	221	32⅞	31¾	32	— ¼
18⅞	16½	Purex 1.08	9	21	18	17⅞	17⅞	
3⅝	2⅝	PurtinFa	6	14	3	2⅞	3	
23⅛	18⅞	Purolt 1.16	9	298	23¼	22¼	23⅛	+ 1⅛
26⅛	21⅞	QuakOat .92	7	80	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ¼
23⅛	15¼	QuakStO .78	11	27	16	16	16	
28½	22	Quanex 1.20	10	11	25	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅜
7¾	5¼	Questor .20r	19	142	u 8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛

R

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
32½	26⅝	RCA 1.20	10	240	31⅝	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
47	43	RCApf 3.50		z20	44	44	44	
76	69	RCA pf 4		1	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	— ¼
14⅞	9⅛	RTE .28	14	23	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	14	RalsPur .40	12	281	15⅛	15	15	
4½	3⅛	Ramad .09e	17	39	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
24	13¼	Rancolo .80	6	55	21	20¼	20⅝	— ⅜
8⅞	4⅝	RapidAm	3	51	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
33⅞	29⅛	Raybt 1.50b	6	18	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅛
28⅛	19	Raymnd .88	8	123	28⅛	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
31⅝	30¼	Raythn	10	136	30½	30¼	30⅜	
23⅝	16⅞	ReadBat .80	8	278	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ¼
3⅝	2⅝	Redman	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12¾	8⅛	ReeceCp .60	8	17	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
22⅞	20⅛	ReevsB 1.44	5	6	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	16⅛	ReichCh .74	9	28	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	8⅝	ReliabSt .68	8	21	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
35⅛	29¼	ReinEl 1.20	11	116	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅜
98	80	ReiEl pf 3		3	97	96¼	97	+ 3
23⅛	18⅛	RelianGp	4	29	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
41	34½	RelG pf 2.20		3	39⅛	39½	39½	
30	24	RelG pf 2.60		35	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	24⅛	Relin pf 2.68		8	28½	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
11	7⅛	RepubCp	7	19	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	RepMtg		17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
34⅞	27½	RepStl 1.60	10	61	27¾	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
34⅛	30	RepTex 1.20	7	82	30¼	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
21½	15⅞	ResrvOil .20	16	348	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
26¼	15½	RevcoDS .40	10	45	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
21⅛	9¾	Revere	27	56	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
44½	36⅝	Revlon 1	14	164	40⅞	40½	40⅝	+ ⅛
13	9⅝	Rexham .50	8	34	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
39½	32	Rexnrd 1.44	7	13	35⅛	34⅞	35	— ⅛
70	63¾	Reynin 3.28	9	67	65⅞	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅜
82	73	Reyin pf2.25		3	77	77	77	
44⅞	36¼	ReyMet 1.20	16	164	38⅞	38	38¼	
41½	39⅛	ReyM pf2.37		x1	40	40	40	+ ¼
11⅞	8¼	ReynSe .40a	8	148	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
16⅞	12¼	RichCo 1	6	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
26¼	18¾	RichMer .70	8	34	20	19¾	20	
21⅞	17½	RiegelT 1.30	5	12	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
30⅞	20½	RioGran .70	8	113	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
17⅞	12½	RioGr pf .80		34	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅞	RiteAid .32	10	36	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
25¼	18⅞	Robshw 1.10	11	5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
25⅞	21⅞	Robrtsn 1.50	7	5	23	22⅞	22⅞	
14⅛	9⅝	Robins .32	9	71	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
20⅞	17¾	RochG 1.40	7	42	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ⅛
119	116¼	RochG pf 11		z100	u119½	119½	119½	+ 1½
16½	14¼	RochTl 1	8	12	15¼	15¼	15¼	
3¼	6⅝	Rockwy .76	5	x36	2	11⅛	11⅞	
37⅛	30⅞	Rockwl 2.20	8	363	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
32¼	28	RkInt pf 1.35		7	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
51½	39¾	RohmH 1.28	16	17	40⅞	40	40⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	5½	Rohrlnd		19	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
24⅛	16½	Rollins .50	12	302	20⅞	20⅛	20⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Ronson	17	10	3⅛	3½	3½	
26¼	20⅝	Roper 1.40	6	61	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅛
13⅛	9¾	Rorer .60	12	228	13⅛	13	13⅛	
29⅞	20½	Rosario .40b	11	11	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
27⅛	14¼	Rowan .12	11	95	27¼	26⅞	27	— ⅛
19¼	14⅛	RoyCCol .80	7	23	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
61	51¼	RoylD 4.01e	5	420	58⅛	57⅛	57⅞	+ ⅜
27⅞	21½	Rubbrm .48	13	13	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
14⅞	10⅞	RussTog .76	8	25	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
17	12⅞	RyderS .15r	9	56	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛

S

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
4	2⅝	SCASv		11	38	3⅝	3⅝	
24⅛	19⅝	SCMCp 1	6	74	23⅞	23½	23¾	+ ¼
15½	13⅞	SOSCon .50	5	6	13⅛	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	24	Sabine .50	11	9	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
6¾	4⅞	Safgdin .16	7	5	5⅝	5¼	5½	— ⅛
50⅛	44¾	Safewy 2.20	11	281	47⅞	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	9¼	SegaCp .36	6	62	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
44½	33⅞	StJoMn 1.38	12	30	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	12½	StJoLP 1.12	9	7	13½	13¼	13⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	41	StLSaF 2.50	9	18	46¼	45⅞	46¼	+ ¼
13¼	11⅝	StPaulS 1e		31	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
38⅞	31⅝	StRegP 1.64	9	92	31¾	d31⅛	31⅛	
7¾	6⅛	Salant .32	5	22	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	Sambos .48	9	461	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	+ ½
15¼	13¾	SDieGE 1.20	8	89	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
9⅞	7¼	SJuanR .99t	7	31	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Sanders		35	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
42	35½	SFeInd 2	8	197	40⅞	40½	40⅝	
11½	9¾	SFeIn pf .50		7	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
56	42½	SFeInt .60	10	217	54⅞	54⅛	54⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	3¼	SaulRE		15	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
3⅞	2⅝	SavASIp	3	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
7½	5¼	SavOnD .24	7	28	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	SavEIP .80	6	11	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
15	14⅛	SavE A 1.34		5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
14⅛	13	SavE pf 1.28		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
30¼	16¾	SavBM .40	13	401	u30⅜	29⅞	29⅞	— ½
5¼	3⅞	Saxon	9	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8	5⅞	Schaefer	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
44¾	31¾	SchrPlo 1.12	12	146	36	35⅛	35⅝	— ¼
18½	10⅞	Schlitz .68	9	91	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
69¾	56	Schlumb .80	19	276	69⅛	68⅝	69⅛	+ 1
6⅞	5⅛	ScotLad .36	8	24	5⅝	5½	5½	
29	22¾	ScotFet 1.40	8	62	27¼	26⅞	27⅛	+ ½
26⅛	21¼	ScottFor 1	8	5	25	25	25	+ ⅛
20½	15⅝	ScottP .76	9	323	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	8	Scottys .20	11	13	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
23⅛	19	Scovill 1.20	7	88	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
8	6⅛	Scudder	14	25	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
9½	8⅞	Scud pf .71e		10	9	9	9	
51⅞	24⅛	SeaCont .25	11	135	51⅝	50½	50¾	— ⅝
39⅛	33	SeabCL 2	6	39	38⅛	37⅞	38	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	SeabWA .22t	5	44	4	4	4	— ⅛
24	16⅛	Seagram .80	8	29	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
11¾	7⅞	Seagrv .16e	8	17	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
17¼	14⅛	SealPw .80	6	17	15	14¾	14¾	
13⅞	11	SearleG .52	11	261	12⅞	12½	12½	
69⅛	54	Sears 1.80a	12	177	58	57½	57⅞	
30⅛	27⅛	Sears wi		32	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
14⅛	7⅛	Seatrain	15	50	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
40⅛	27⅝	Seafolnc .30	8	128	39⅝	39⅛	39⅜	— ⅛
19½	16⅝	SeigLt 1.20b	6	3	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
7½	4⅞	SvcCpInt .20	6	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
19¼	15⅛	Servmt 1	7	42	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ¼
11½	7⅝	Shakspr .40	6	5	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ¼
20⅞	16⅝	Shapell .10	4	742	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ¼
9¾	6⅝	ShearH .30a	3	26	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜	
35½	33	ShellOil 1.60	7	129	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	
15⅞	11⅝	ShllrGl .60a	4	15	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	18¼	ShllGl pf1.35		2	20	20	20	+ ¼
20½	17	ShllGl pf1.40		8	19	18¾	19	+ ½
41½	32⅝	Shrwin 2.20	25	37	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	
14¼	12	SierrPac 1	8	53	14⅛	14	14⅛	
34⅛	24	Signal 1.10	9	293	34⅛	33⅞	34	
40	36	Signode 1.20	10	4	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	5½	SimPrec .16	8	22	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	16	Simm 1.12	14	4	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
16⅛	11	SimpPat .50	14	109	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	19½	Singer .10e	7	119	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
45	42¾	Singr pf 3.50		6	42½	42¼	42½	
23⅛	17¾	Skaggs .50	10	16	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ¼
17	10½	Skil Cp	12	12	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
19½	12	Skyline .32	14	64	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	14⅛	SmithA .80	5	4	16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
40	37⅛	SmithInt .72	10	25	35⅛	35½	35½	— ⅛
38¼	30¾	Smlkln 1.10	14	34	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	16⅞	SmithTr .60	6	142	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
22	17	Smucker .90	8	2	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
18⅞	14¾	SolaBas .60	12	25	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
6¾	2⅞	Sonesta	8	10	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	
10⅝	8⅛	SonyCp .30e	15	707	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
50	37	SooLin 3.50e	7	7	48½	48⅛	48½	
20	18⅛	SCrEG 1.56	9	109	20	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
32	28⅛	SCEG pf2.50		1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
19½	17½	SoJerIn 1.56	8	5	18¾	18½	18⅝	
16¾	13	Souldwn .60		9	16⅛	16½	16⅛	+ ⅛
29¾	26	Sdwn pf 1.80		3	28⅛	28½	28½	
12¾	9⅞	SoetBk .40	11	302	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	7	SoetPS 1.37t	8	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	21⅛	SoCalE 2	6	394	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	SouthCo 1.46	10	1143	u17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+ ⅛
21	18¼	SoInGE 1.32	8	1	21	21	21	+ ¼
58½	49⅛	SoNRes 1.85	7	26	58⅛	58	58⅛	+ ⅛
40¼	36⅛	SoNETel 3	9	13	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
37⅞	32⅝	SouPac 2.40	8	301	37⅝	37	37⅛	— ⅛
63¼	54¼	SouRy 2.60	9	27	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	
63¼	54⅛	SouRy pf 3		3	58½	57⅝	58⅛	+ 1⅛
38¾	30½	SoUnCo 1.92	12	10	33⅞	33¼	33⅛	+ ¼
27⅛	20⅛	Soutlmd .60	11	161	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
47	36	SouRoyl .68	19	185	43⅞	42¼	43¼	+ 1½
25⅛	18¼	SwtAir .36	8	41	25	24⅛	24⅝	
25⅛	20⅛	SwtBksh 1	8	98	23¼	23½	23⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	7⅛	SwstFor .20	7	83	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
22¼	16¼	SwtFl pf1.50		7	20	19¾	19¾	
15½	13¼	SwPbSv 1.10	9	88	15⅛	15	15	
12¼	10⅛	SpartF .28	6	40	u12⅝	12⅛	12½	+ ¼
13⅝	9⅝	Sparton .48	7	3	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	15⅝	SperryH 1	7	16	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
40¼	36	SperyH pf 3		1	40	40	40	
43⅛	33⅞	SperryR 1.12	8	142	36½	36¼	36⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	12⅝	SpringM .90	7	10	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
29⅛	24	SquarD 1.20	14	558	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	23½	Squibb .96	10	98	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
22½	17¾	Staley 1	7	46	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	22⅛	StPoor 1.92a		150	23⅛	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	24⅛	StBrnd 1.26	11	55	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛		29¼ StBPaint .48	16	22	34	34	34	— ⅛
12	9⅛	StdMotA .40	7	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
43¾	38⅛	StOilCl 2.40	8	441	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
59⅛	49⅛	StOilnd 2.60	9	482	54⅛	54	54⅛	+ ⅛
91⅛	73⅛	StOilOh 1.36	26	354	89	88⅛	88⅛	— ½
9	7	StPress .40	15	193	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	StPrud .66	11	38	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
19	16⅛	Standex .85	7	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
35⅛	28⅛	StanW 1.24	9	2	34	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	20½	Starret 1.72a	8	4	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
13	11⅛	StaMSe 1.05		11	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
49⅞	38¼	StaufCh 1.80	8	76	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛	+ ½
10	7⅛	Sterchi .56	7	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
17	13⅛	SterlDg .70	11	239	14⅞	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	SterlPre .12	7	42	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	9¼	Sterndnt .40		97	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	16¼	StevenJ 1.20	6	33	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
37⅛	32⅛	StewWa 1.96	7	6	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	20	StokVC 1.20	14	28	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
13½	11⅛	StokVC pf 1		z140	12⅞	12	12⅞	+ ⅛
65⅛	53⅛	StoneW 2.50	8	6	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	+ ⅛
16½	14⅛	StopShop 1	5	20	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
15⅛	9⅛	StorTec .67t	7	168	12½	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	20¼	StorerB 1	9	28	24⅛	24½	24⅝	— ¼
15⅛	12⅝	StridRit .92	7	22	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	
50⅛	38⅛	stuWor 1.68	5	73	48⅛	47½	47⅞	— ½
5¼	3⅛	SuavSho .20	5	12	4	3⅞	3⅞	
24⅞	19½	SubPrG 1.20	8	30	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
11¾	8⅛	SuCrest .50	5	59	u12¼	11½	12⅛	+ ⅛
25	18⅛	SunChm .40	5	24	21	20½	20⅞	— ⅛
49	40¼	SunCo 2.52	6	119	46⅞	46½	46⅞	+ ¼
51	41⅞	SunC pf 2.25		60	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ½
25	16⅞	Sunbm 1.20	10	171	24¼	23⅞	24	+ ¼
42⅛	33⅛	Sundstr 1.20	9	109	41¼	40	41	+ 1⅛
60	48	Sunds pf3.50		5	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11	SunsMg .14r		7	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
27⅛	21⅛	SuprVal .86	9	29	24¼	24½	24½	
258	180	SuprOil 1.80	15	12	209	207	208	+ ⅛
9	6⅛	SupmkG .36	6	161	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	16⅛	Supscp .50e	6	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
7⅛	6⅛	SutroM .10e	83	209	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
19⅛	15⅛	Swank 1a	7	20	17⅛	17¼	17¼	
20½	16⅛	Sybron .96	9	58	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
41⅛	36⅛	Sybrn pf3.40		2	38⅛	38⅛	38½	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Sycor	9	29	11	10⅝	11	— ⅛
7⅛	5½	Systron	9	27	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛

T

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
10¼	7⅛	TRE Cp .40	11	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
40⅞	34⅛	TRW 1.60	9	328	38⅛	38⅛	38½	+ ⅛
90	81	TRW pf 4.40		112	88⅛	87½	87½	— ⅛
83	75⅞	TRW pf 4.50		3	80¼	80¼	80¼	
33⅞	26⅛	TaftBrd 1	8	6	29⅛	29½	29½	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Talcott	17	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	8⅝	Talley .70	7	530	u11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ½
13⅞	11½	Talley pf 1		60	13	12½	13	+ ⅛
20⅞	17⅛	TampEl 1.72	11	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
42⅞	21	Tandy	6	750	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
16	10⅛	Tandycft	5	11	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
12⅛	9	Tappan .24	9	20	9⅞	9½	9½	
43⅛	32½	Technicr .40	9	136	41	39⅞	40⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	5¼	Tchncolr .40	24	232	u11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
13	9	Technicn .10		24	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	26⅛	Tektrnx .30	17	100	35⅛	35½	35⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅞	Telecor .30	4	12	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
74¼	53⅝	Teledn 1.45t	6	154	73⅛	72⅞	73	— ⅛
107	92	Teledyn pf 6		2	105¼	105¼	105¼	— 1¼
9⅞	6⅛	Telprmt	43	149	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Telex	9	52	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
37¼	31½	Tennco 1.88	8	350	34⅛	34	34⅛	— ⅛
138	117	Tennc pf5.50		1	125½	125½	125½	
17½	11¼	Tesoro 1	10	251	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
31	23⅛	Tesor pf 2.61		229	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	
30	25⅛	Texaco 2	9	610	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	
39¼	31⅛	TexCm 1.10	10	5	34	34	34	
46⅛	36⅛	TexEst 1.85	10	70	45⅛	45⅛	45¼	+ ½
31⅞	29⅛	TexET pf2.87		5	31⅞	31½	31½	
49	41⅞	TexGsT 2.40	8	30	46⅞	46¼	46¼	— ⅛
17⅞	14⅛	Texlnd 1b	18	25	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	— ⅛
102¼	75⅞	TexInst 1.32	20	186	90	89½	89⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	8⅛	TexInt	17	453	10⅞	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
40	28¼	TXPcLd .35e	19	5	38	38	38	
22⅛	18⅛	TexUtil 1.40	9	284	21⅛	21¼	21¼	
25	24½	Texsulf 1.20	12	25	25	24⅞	24⅞	
55¼	45⅛	Texglf pf 3		10	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3¼	Texfi Ind		29	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	25	Textron 1.40	9	48	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	30⅛	Textr pf 2.08		10	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	22⅛	Textr pf 1.40		13	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
26	19⅛	Thiokol 1	7	37	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	32½	ThomBet 1	16	16	37	36⅛	37	+ ¼
12¼	10	Thomln .44	8	30	12	12	12	
18½	15⅛	ThomJW .88	8	24	17⅛	17½	17½	— ⅛
9⅞	7⅛	Thrifty .48	10	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	17⅛	Ticor 1.10	7	85	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	TidwtMr .60	5	378	u25	23⅛	25	+ 1⅛
13½	10⅛	TigerInt .50	8	174	10⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
38⅛	32	Timeln 1.30	10	47	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	20	TimeMir .80	11	167	u25	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
55½	50	Timkn 2.20	10	6	54⅛	54	54	— ⅛
10⅛	5½	TobinP .15e		5	8⅛	8½	8½	— ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	ToddSh	79	12	15½	15	15	— ⅛
27⅛	24⅛	TolEdis 2.12	9	29	26	25⅞	26	— ⅛
26⅛	24⅛	TolEd pf2.21		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	TonkaCp .48	8	10	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	Tracor .8	7	94	13⅛	13½	13⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	31⅛	Trane 1.08	11	6	39½	39⅛	39½	+ ⅛
39⅞	34⅛	TranUn 1.76	9	36	37⅛	37⅛	37½	— ⅛
12½	9⅞	TWA	4	317	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
25	17	TWA pf .50k		39	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	
16¼	13½	Transam .66	9	912	16½	15⅞	16½	+ ¼
114	100	Trans pf 4.50		1	u116	116	116	+ 2
24⅞	22⅛	TranInc 1.92		23	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	17	Transco 1	9	299	u21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	8½	Transcn .52	6	57	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
74½	71⅛	TrGP pf 6.65		z20	72	72	72	— ⅛
107	101	TrG pf 10.32		z120	104½	103⅛	103⅛	— ⅛
28½	26⅛	TrGP pf 2.50		91	28⅛	27⅛	28	
13½	9⅛	Transoh .28	4	9	12⅛	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
27⅛	21	Tranwy 1.60	8	29	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
37	30	Travirs 1.28	9	165	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	19⅛	TriCon 2.14e		407	21⅛	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
10⅛	8½	Trianlnd		14	9	9	9	
19⅞	14½	TriaPac .60	4	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	17⅞	Trintyln 1.20	8	29	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
31⅛	25⅛	Tropican .50	16	14	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	14	TucsnG 1.16	9	83	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
24⅛	9⅛	TwenCn .50	16	557	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
24½	17	TycoLab .40	9	49	18½	18	18⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	19½	TylerCp .60	7	21	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
19	18	Tymshr	18	69	u20½	19¼	20⅛	+ 1⅛

U

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
27½	19½	UALinc .60	11	108	19⅞	19⅛	19¾	
20⅛	17⅛	UGICp 1.48	7	14	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	
31½	28⅞	UGI pf 2.75		z900	31	30⅞	30⅞	
15¾	13½	UMCInd 1	9	44	15⅝	15½	15½	
2⅛	1¼	UMET Tr		2	1⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅞	UOP .60	10	25	17⅞	17	17	— ⅛
20⅛	18½	UVInd 1	5	49	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	19	UARCO 1.30	7	17	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
14	11	Unarco .70	5	5	13⅛	13½	13⅛	
13⅞	10⅞	UnBncp .84	9	61	11⅛	11½	11⅛	
66⅞	53⅞	UCamp 1.80	11	100	54	d53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
62⅞	48¾	UnCarb 2.80	7	1269	48⅞	d47	47¼	— 1¾
9	7¼	UnCmrce	15	6	8⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
7¼	5⅞	UnionCp	9	10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
16½	15	UnElec 1.36	9	143	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
42	38½	UnEl pf 3.50		z10	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
53½	50½	UnEl pf 4.56		z300	52⅛	52¼	52¼	— ⅛
31	29⅛	UnEl pf 2.72		2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
88⅝	83⅝	UnEl pf 7.44		1	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	+ ⅛
93	86¼	UnEl pf 8		1	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
59¼	50⅛	UnOCal 2.20	7	x176	54¾	54¼	54⅛	
76⅛	65	UOCa pf 2.50		x7	70⅛	70	70	— ⅛
58½	48	UPacC 1.70	18	290	57⅛	56⅛	57	— ⅛
20⅞	16⅞	UPac pf .47		1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
11¾	9⅛	Uniroyal .50	13	223	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
89¼	82⅛	Unirval pf 8		z330	88⅛	88		
10⅛	8	UnBrand	7	29	8⅝	8⅝		
14⅞	12½	UBrd pf 1.28		3	14⅛	14⅛		
11⅛	10	UnitCo .80e		58	10½	10⅛		
30½	25⅛	UnEnRs 1.72	6	48	29⅝	29⅛		
14⅞	11⅛	UnGrnty	6	20	12⅛	12⅛		
27⅞	25⅛	Ulllum 2.44	6	6	u27⅞	27⅞		
29⅛	19¼	Unitind .70	9	9	27½	27⅛		
6⅞	4⅛	Unitinn .14	7	27	6⅛	6⅛		
13⅞	12⅛	UJerBk 1.04	9	9	12⅞	12⅞		
13⅛	5	UnitMM		290	5⅛	5		
44⅛	31⅛	UnNuclr 1.20t	12	211	41⅞	39⅞		
4⅛	2½	UnPkMn	2	35	2⅛	2⅛		
15⅞	10⅛	UnRefs .56	7	8	15⅛	15⅛		
18⅛	14⅛	USFoS 1.26e		28	16⅛	16⅛		
39⅛	32⅛	USFidG	9	25	39⅛	38⅞		
26⅛	22⅛	USGyps 1.60	12	106	23⅞	23⅛		
28⅞	25	USGy pf 1.80		2	26⅛	26⅛		
8⅛	6⅛	USHom .20	7	85	7½	7⅛		
8¼	6½	USInd .40	9	150	7⅛	7⅛		
14¼	9⅛	USLease .40	6	27	13⅛	13⅛		
4⅛	2⅛	US Rty		19	3⅛	3⅛		
27	18	USShoe 1.20	6	31	19⅛	19		
31⅞	24⅛	USTobc 1.40	12	55	30½	30¼		
47⅞	34⅛	UnTech 1.80	8	562	41⅛	40		
182	155¾	UnTch pf 8		13	180	178		
122	110¼	UnTch pf7.32		21	120½	120½		
20⅞	17⅛	UnITel 1.28	9	66	20⅛	20⅛		
25⅛	22¼	UnlT 2pf1.50		2	25¼	25⅛		
9½	6⅛	Unitrod .10	10	135	u 9⅛	9⅛		
11	7⅛	Univar .56	7	8	10	9⅞		
22¼	19½	UnivFd 1.12	8	9	21⅛	21⅛		
33⅞	27⅛	UnLeaf 1.88	7	27	29⅛	29⅛		
38⅞	30	Upjohn 1.20	13	78	33⅛	33⅛		
18½	14½	USLIFE .48	7	113	18	17⅛		
12⅞	11½	UslifeF .96		46	12⅛	11⅛		
23⅛	21⅛	UtahPL	10	87	22⅞	22⅛		
34⅛	31⅞	UtPL pf 2.80		11	33⅞	33⅛		

V

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low
22⅛	18½	VFCp 1.10	9	24	18⅞	19⅛
24⅛	17½	VSICorp .80	7	37	23⅛	23⅛
10¼	7	Vallevin .40	18	54	9	8⅛
21⅛	14¼	Varian .28	13	57	19¼	19⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Varolnc .20a	5	115	11⅛	10⅞
6⅛	4⅛	Vendo		5	6	5⅞
4⅞	3	Venice .20	2	4	3⅛	3⅛
14⅞	13⅛	VestSe 1.31e		21	14⅛	14⅛
23	15⅛	Vetco .20e	8	114	18	17⅛
15⅛	9½	Viacom .20	13	133	4½	4
11¾	7	VictorC .20	12	45	11⅛	11⅛
15⅞	14	VaEPw 1.24	8	422	15⅛	15
57	52½	VaEP pf4.80		z30	56	55⅛
37⅞	30⅛	VaEP pf2.90		10	31¼	31⅛
84	79	VaEP pf7.20		z200	83	83
6⅛	4⅛	Vornado		53	5¼	5⅛
27⅞	21¼	VulcnM 1.10	8	15	24	23½

W

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low
21	15⅛	Wachov .54	9	21	17⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	WachRty		7	3⅛	3⅛
15⅛	11⅞	WalMart .16	11	65	14⅛	14⅛
17⅞	14⅛	Walsrn 1.10	7	36	17	16⅛
28⅛	22⅛	WikrA 1.40a	8	4	25	24⅛
2⅛	16⅛	WallBus .66	7	3	18	18
27½	20½	WallMu 1.20	4	8	25	25
39⅛	29¾	WaltJm 1.40	8	50	34⅛	34⅛
42⅛	32¼	WallJ pf1.60		5	37¼	37⅛
9⅛	6½	Warnaco		22	7⅛	7⅛
32¼	26½	QarnS 1.30	11	7	29⅛	29⅛
32⅛	26¼	Wrncom .80	7	42	30½	30⅛
10⅛	8⅛	WrnerCo .60	10	36	9⅛	9⅛
31⅛	25⅛	WarnrL 1.10	14	113	28⅛	28⅛
25⅞	21	WashGs 2.08	9	29	25½	25⅛
20⅛	16½	WashNat .80	7	23	18⅛	17⅞
22¼	18½	WashStl 1	8	3	20⅛	20
25⅛	20½	WshWt 1.76	7	16	23	22⅛
17⅛	12	WasteM .33	13	48	16⅞	16⅛
24⅛	18¾	WatkinJ .32	14	13	23½	23¼
7¾	5⅞	WayGos .48	15	15	6⅛	6⅛
6⅛	4⅛	WeanUn .20	5	7	5⅛	5⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Weathrd .50	8	12	13⅛	13⅛
12⅛	8	WebbDel	18	380	11	11⅛
28⅛	24⅛	WellsF 1.12	8	318	26⅛	26⅛
13⅛	9½	WellFM .67c	15	30	12½	12⅛
41	32½	WtPtPe 2.40	7	17	35⅛	35½
29⅞	26¼	WstctTr 1.94	9	47	u30	28⅛
10⅛	8	WnAirL .40	7	41	8⅛	8⅛
30½	26½	WnBnc 1.50	8	112	27⅛	27⅛
24¼	14⅛	WnNoA .40b	10	185	u24	23⅞
22⅛	14	WnPacln	6	50	21⅛	21⅛
20⅛	17	WnPubl .88	7	20	18⅛	18⅛
20½	17	WUnion 1.40	8	104	18	17⅛
57⅛	54	WnUn pf4.90		2	55	55
12⅛	11⅛	WnUn dep pf		24	12½	12⅛
27¼	25⅛	WUTI pf 2.56		4	26½	26⅛
22¼	16¼	WestgEl .97	8	441	21⅛	21⅛
1¼	⅝	Westmor		15	15-16	1⅛
33⅞	26	Wstvac 1.10	8	16	28	
46½	33⅞	Weyerhr .80	15	533	34⅛	
64½	49½	Weyr pf 2.80		27	52	
31⅞	24	WheelF .72	13U	439	31½	
20	14	WheelPit		24	14⅛	
62	57	WhelPit pf 6		z100	57½	
53	47¼	WhelPit pf 5		z160	48½	
27⅛	23¼	Whirlpol 1	10	18	24⅛	
28⅛	23⅛	WhitCn 1.10	7	69	27½	
8⅛	6¼	WhiteMt	3	47	7⅛	
28¼	21½	Whiting 1.50	7	5	26	
6⅛	4¼	Whittakr	9	39	5⅛	
14⅛	12½	Wickes .72b	8	41	14⅛	
10	6½	Wiebldt .36	8	29	7⅛	
26⅛	22½	Williams 1	9	253	23⅛	
9⅛	6½	WilshrO .12	10	56	8	
45½	40	WinnD 1.56	13	21	43⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Winnbgo	6	255	3⅛	
19⅛	14½	WinterJ 1	5	30	14⅛	
108	105	WisE pf 8.90		z400	u109	
22⅛	19⅛	WisGas 1.70	5	23	22⅛	
29⅛	28	WisG pf 2.55		3	29	
22⅛	19½	WiscPL 1.60	10	35	u22⅛	
21¼	18¼	WiscPS 1.46	9	227	20⅛	
34	28	Witco 1.57	8	39	30⅛	
15⅛	11⅛	WitrD .60	5	16	13⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	WolvrW .12	5	37	4	
12⅛	10½	Wometc .48	6	13	11⅛	
8⅛	6½	WoodCp .40	8	9	7⅛	
30	19½	WoodPet .30	15	67	27⅛	
25⅛	21⅛	Wolwth 1.40	7	53	22⅛	
6	4⅛	WorldAir	19	4	5	
85⅛	70⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	11	3	83⅛	
9	8⅛	Wurltzr .40	6	4	8½	
14⅛	9⅛	Wylain .60	13	3	13½	
8⅛	5⅛	WyleLb .32	7	10	7⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Wyly Cp		31	1⅛	

X

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low
58¾	43⅛	Xerox 1.60	10	633	48⅛	
29⅛	15⅞	Xtra .16e	7	185	u29⅛	28⅛

Y

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low
13½	10⅛	Yates .05e	6	163	12⅛	12

Z

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low
16⅞	12⅛	ZaleCp .88	7	177	14⅛	14⅛
14⅛	10	Zapata .30b	5	148	13⅛	12⅛
8⅛	7	ZayreCp	4	148	7⅛	7⅛
28	20	ZenithR 1	11	70	21	21
16	13	Zurnlnd .60	9	108	15⅛	14⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xd—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not reflect changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

NEW YORK, July 5.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	N.A.	1.14½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	N.A.	2.50
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd.	.44	36½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	240.00	212.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	210.19	213.90
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	64-65	34-66
Lead spot, lb.	.31	.23
Copper elect., lb.	67⅜-71½	74½
Tin (Straits), lb.	4.9330	4.2264
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	.34	.37
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.395	5.100
Gold N.Y., oz.	141.25	123.30
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index		
July 5	865.60 p	785.30

f—Final.
p—Preliminary.
* Nominal.
** Revised.

NEW YORK FUTURES
July 5, 1977

SUGAR NO. 11
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	7.80	7.86	7.59	7.60	—0.44
Oct	8.05	8.09	7.88	7.90	—0.41
Jan	8.50	8.56	8.42	b6.40	
Mar	8.75	8.75	8.61	8.62	0.27
May	8.90	8.93	8.77	8.77	—0.33
Jul	9.01	9.02	8.92	8.95	—0.18
Sep	9.10	9.15	9.02	9.04	
Oct	9.23	9.25	9.14	9.14	—0.21

Sales: 4,290
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal

COCOA
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	201.25	203.00	199.55	201.35s	+1.85
Sep	194.00	197.74	193.50	195.45s	+2.95
Dec	177.00	180.75	176.50	179.25s	+4.50
Mar	168.50	171.75	168.50	170.25s	+4.50
May	163.25	165.50	162.50	164.05s	+4.05
Jul	160.00	160.00	160.00	158.20s	
Sep	152.50	154.00	152.50	152.25s	+2.50
Dec	145.25	145.25	145.25	143.55s	

Sales: 1,264
Spot accra unavailable.
0705 1640ped

COPPER
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	56.90	56.90	56.10	56.20s	—1.20
Aug	57.20	57.20	57.20	56.50s	—1.20

U.S. Commodity Prices

Sep	57.20	57.60	56.80	56.90s	—1.20
Dec	58.40	59.00	58.20	58.20s	—1.10
Jan	59.20	59.80	58.80	58.70s	—1.10
Mar	60.20	60.40	59.70	59.60s	—1.10
May	61.20	61.20	60.70	60.50s	—1.10
Jul	62.10	62.20	61.70	61.40s	—1.10

Sales: estimated 3,880.
s-settling

COTTON No. 2
50,000 lbs; cents per lb.

Jul	71.49	71.49	69.00	69.00	—2.15
Oct	66.14	66.14	65.14	65.45	+1.31
Dec	64.35	64.35	62.80	62.90	+0.65
Mar	64.50	64.60	63.00	63.00	+0.60
May	64.60	64.75	63.70	b63.20	+0.45
Jul	65.60	65.60	64.00	64.00	+0.40
Oct	64.30	64.30	64.30	b62.40	+0.35

Sales: 4,250.
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal.

MAINE ROUND WHITE POTATOES
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Nov	5.00	5.05	4.85	4.85	—0.17
Mar	5.98	5.98	5.71	5.71	—0.21
Apr	6.25	6.25	6.10	b6.08	
May	7.25	7.39	7.02	7.02	—0.34

Sales: 2,333

ORANGE JUICE
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Jul	96.50	97.90	96.00	b97.70	
Sep	95.50	97.50	95.40	97.00	+2.80
Nov	93.75	95.00	92.25	95.00	+2.00
Jan	97.00	88.90	86.90	88.90	+2.45
Mar	85.00	86.30	84.90	b35.90	
May	84.60	84.70	84.40	b35.45	
Jul	84.50	84.50	84.20	b35.45	

Sales: 900.
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal

N.Y. SILVER
5000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.

Jul	437.60	440.80	437.50	439.50s	
Sep	440.00	444.90	439.00	442.20s	+0.40
Dec	448.50	452.80	447.30	451.10s	+0.40
Mar	457.00	461.00	455.50	459.00s	+0.40
May	460.30	462.20	460.80	464.30s	+0.40
Jul	466.10	459.00	466.10	469.70s	+0.40
Sep	471.50	474.30	471.50	475.00s	+0.40

Sales estimated: 12,000.
s-settling

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Aug	141.80	142.10	140.50	140.90s	—1.20
Sep	142.30	142.50	142.30	141.40s	—1.20
Oct c	142.20	143.00	142.00	142.00s	—1.20
Dec	144.10	144.40	142.60	143.10s	—1.30
Feb	144.60	144.80	144.20	144.30s	—1.30
Apr	146.30	146.30	145.30	145.70s	—1.30
Jun	147.60	147.60	147.60	147.10s	—1.40
Aug	148.50	148.50	148.50	148.70s	—1.40
Oct	151.00	151.00	151.00	150.30s	—1.40

Sales estimated 2,195
s-settling.

CHICAGO FUTURES
July 5, 1977

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	2.39	2.43½	2.35	2.35	—.05
Sep	2.46½	2.49½	2.41	2.41	—.06
Dec	2.58	2.61	2.55	2.55	—.03
Mar	2.65½	2.69¼	2.63	2.63	—.03¾
May	2.70½	2.74¼	2.68	2.668	—.03
Jul	2.73¾	2.77	2.71½	2.71½	—.02½

CORN (5,000 bu)

Jul	2.18	2.25	2.18	2.23½	+.07½
Sep	2.24	2.30¾	2.23	2.29¾	+.08¾
Dec	2.30	2.37¼	2.3	2.36¾	+.10
Mar	2.36½	2.45	2.38	2.44½	+.09½
May	2.45½	2.50	2.43¾	2.48	+.07¾
Jul	2.48½	2.53½	2.47¼	2.53	+.09½

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Jul	7.04	7.10	7.01	7.01	—.30
Aug	7.00	7.10	6.98½	6.98½	—.30
Sep	6.56	6.63	6.53½	6.53½	—.30
Nov	6.36	6.36	6.26	6.26	—.30
Jan	6.40	6.41	6.30½	6.30½	—.30
Mar	6.44	6.43	6.37	6.38	—.29
May	6.47	6.50	6.40	6.45	—.25
Jul	6.47	6.53	6.40½	6.47	—.27½

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Jul	24.80	24.85	24.50	24.65	— .15
Aug	24.78	24.95	24.78	24.78	—1.00
Sep	24.62	24.80	24.62	24.62	—1.00
Oct	23.42	23.42	23.42	23.42	—1.00
Dec	22.73	22.73	22.73	22.73	—1.00
Jan	22.55	22.56	22.55	22.55	—1.00
Mar	22.43	22.45	22.43	22.43	—1.00
May	22.32	22.42	22.32	22.32	—1.00
Jul	22.08	22.25	22.08	22.08	—1.00

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Jul	184.50	188.50	182.00	182.50	— 2.50
Aug	187.00	190.00	184.80	184.80	—10.80
Sep	182.00	185.00	177.70	180.00	—10.00
Oct	171.00	173.00	166.70	169.50	— 7.20
Dec	169.00	173.00	166.10	170.50	— 3.80
Jan	172.50	174.5	168.00	172.00	— 3.50
Mar	171.00	178.00	170.00	175.00	— 2.50
May	175.00	176.50	173.50	177.00	— 2.00
Jul	180.00	180.00	176.00	179.00	— 1.50

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Jul	437.50	439.20	436.50	438.50	+2.00
Aug	440.50	442.00	437.50	440.50	+2.00
Oct	447.00	447.50	442.00	446.00	+1.00
Dec	451.50	453.00	448.00	451.00	+ .50
Feb	457.00	458.50	453.10	456.00	+1.00
Apr	462.00	463.50	458.50	461.40	+ .30
Jun	467.50	468.50	465.00	466.60	+ .30
Aug	471.00	473.00	471.00	472.20	+ .20
Oct	476.50	479.00	476.50	477.60	+ .10
Dec	482.80	484.50	481.50	483.00	

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Aug	42.30	42.35	41.50	41.50	— .37
Oct	40.70	40.90	39.72	39.85	— .50
Dec	41.00	41.00	40.25	40.25	— .10
Jan	40.60	40.75	40.47	40.50	+ .13
Feb	40.90	41.00	40.35	40.40	— .10
Apr	41.65	41.65	41.12	b41.20	+ .10
Jun	42.50	42.60	42.02	42.15	— .02
Aug	42.65	42.85	42.32	42.45	— .10

Sales: Aug 6175; Oct 2373; Dec 1480; Jan 4; Feb 444; April 230; June 36; Aug 4.
Open interest: Aug 20216; Oct 13874; Dec 8037; Jan 80; Feb 3758; April 1927; June 957; Aug 127.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Jul	48.85	49.00	48.07	48.07	— .28
Aug	46.30	46.40	45.65	45.70	— .07
Oct	39.40	39.60	39.20	39.25	+ .35
Dec	39.50	39.65	39.20	39.30	+ .20
Feb	38.00	38.50	37.37	37.37	— .23
Apr	36.00	36.00	35.10	a35.10	— .20
Jun	37.60	38.10	37.10	37.10	— .20
Jul	.	.	.	a37.10	— .30
Aug	.	.	.	a37.10	— .20

Sales: July 1239; Aug 2661; Oct 1155; Dec 390; Feb 67; April 50; June 4; July 0; Aug 0.
Open interest: July 3198; Aug 4737; Oct 3722; Dec 1488; Feb 651; April 385; June 56; July 6; Aug 2.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Jul	51.20	52.00	51.15	51.25	+ .05
Sep	56.50	56.95	56.30	56.85	+ .30
Oct				n55.65	
Nov	56.90	57.00	56.90	57.00	— .30
Dec	59.60	59.70	59.10	b59.35	— .35

Sales: Jul 96; Sep 365; Oct 0; Nov 8; Dec 57.
Open interest: Jul 328; Sep 1151; Oct 9; Nov 149; Dec 324.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Jul	57.00	57.50	56.05	56.20	+ .30
Aug	55.00	56.00	55.00	55.20	+1.90
Feb	52.10	52.95	52.05	52.40	+1.05
May	53.25	53.25	52.70	b52.80	+1.00
Jul	53.45	53.45	52.80	52.80	+ .80
Aug	52.00	52.00	51.25	51.25	+ .85

Sales: July 1280; Aug 2779; Feb 672; March 91; May 78; Jul 6; Aug 2.
Open interest: July 2582; Aug 4752; Feb 1810; March 451; May 221; Jul 34; Aug 41.

European Gold Markets
July 5, 1977

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	141.40	141.25	+0.75
Zurich	141.375	141.375	+0.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	144.93	146.23	+2.13

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
7 D.	5⅜-5½	4 -4⅛	2⅝-2⅞	7⅞- 8⅛
1 M.	5½-5⅝	3½-3¾	3 -3⅛	8⅛- 8½
3 M.	5⅞-6	3⅞-4	3⅛-3½	9⅛- 9⅞
6 M.	6 -6⅛	4 -4⅛	3½-3¾	9⅞-10⅛
1 Y.	6⅛-6⅜	4⅛-4⅞	3⅞-3⅞	10⅛-10⅝

London Metals Market
July 5, 1977

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	717 - 717.50	727 - 728
3 months	735 - 736	745.50- 746
Cathodes: spot	708 - 710	716.50- 717.50
3 months	725.50- 726.50	735 - 735.50
Tin: spot	5,900 -5,910	5,735 -5,745
3 months	5,925 -5,935	5,760 -5,765
Lead: spot	315.50- 316	313 - 314
3 months	318 - 319	317 - 317.50
Zinc: spot	305 - 306	304.50- 305.50
3 months	314 - 314.50	313.50- 314
Silver: spot	256.50- 256.70	257.80- 258
3 months	260.70- 261	262.30- 262.50

London Commodities
July 5, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Aug	113.35	111.60	111.65-111.90	113.40-113.45
Oct	117.25	115.25	115.25-115.35	117.25-117.45
Dec	122.25	120.05	120 -120.30	122.15-122.20
Mar	127.40	125.55	125.60-125.70	127.20-127.25
May	130.25	128.75	128.50-128.60	130.15-130.25
Aug	132.50	131.25	131.10-131.20	132.25-132.50
Oct	136	134.50	134.60-134.75	135.50-135.60
Lots: 3,072.				
COCOA				
Jul	2985	2950	2977 -2979	2950 -2959
Sep	2753	2700	2751 -2753	2707 -2710
Dec	2550	2490	2549 -2550	2493 -2495
Mar	2405	2367	2400 -2405	2363 -2363½
May	2320	2287	2317 -2320	2281 -2283
Jul	2210		2240 -2260	2210 -2220
Sep	No trade		2170 -2200	2142 -2150
COFFEE				
Jul	2420	2355	2400 -2420	2300 -2350
Sep	2475	2360	2450 -2470	2395 -2400
Nov	2440	2330	2365 -2400	2365 -2368
Jan	2400	2330	2300 -2325	2330 -2340
Mar	2360	2320	2330 -2350	2310 -2320
May	2315	—	2300 -2350	2250 -2300
Jul	2345	2250	2255 -2280	2250 -2300
Lots: 3,640.				

Paris Commodities
July 5, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Aug	1,040	1,030	1,025-1,030	— 5
Oct	1,001	975	975- 963	—30
Dec	1,015	985	980- 990	—25
Jan			985- 990	—26
Mar	1,040	1,020	990-1,010	—25
May	1,045		1,025-1,029	—10
Jul			1,030-1,040	—10
Aug			1,030-1,050	—15
Oct			1,040-1,065	—25
Lots: 223.				
COCOA				
Jul			2,460-2,580	+55
Sep	2,428	2,400	2,390-2,400	+30
Dec	2,130	2,105	2,110-2,124	+35
Mar			2,115	+50
May			1,900-1,960	+40
Jul			1,830-1,890	+30
Lots: 26.				

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives
July 5, 1977
(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Hilton Hotel	311,600	19⅞	— ½
Brit Let	216,300	16⅛	
Mesa Pet	213,600	40⅛	+1⅞
AmTT	185,600	62⅝	— ½
CoastSt Gas	169,200	21⅛	— ¼
Exxon	163,400	53	— ¼
Un Carbide	145,000	47⅞	—1⅛
Occiden Pet	138,800	28⅛	— ⅛
Southern Co	131,000	17⅛	
Chrysler	127,300	16⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Motors	125,700	69⅛	+ ⅞
Texaco Inc	125,500	29⅛	+ ⅛
GenTel&El	122,600	32⅞	
Am Airlin	115,700	10⅛	— ¼
Dow Ch	113,900	33½	— ¼

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	16.35	18.16
Advanced	746	674
Declined	643	694
Unchanged	481	473
Total issues	1870	1841
New 1977 highs	112	81
New 1977 lows	12	16

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	912.31	919.01	907.90	913.59	+ 0.94
20 Trn	237.73	239.68	236.32	233.02	+ 0.19
15 Utl	115.16	115.77	114.71	116.29	+ 0.23
65 Stk	311.43	313.67	309.89	311.84	+ 0.36

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Industrials	110.95	109.73	110.23	—0.02
Utilities	56.39	55.83	56.14	+0.03
Finance	12.00	11.87	11.94	+0.01
Transportation	14.91	14.73	14.81	—0.02
Composite	100.72	99.62	100.09	—0.01

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.01	54.92	54.92	Unch.
Industrials	59.17	59.05	59.06	+0.02
Transportation	43.82	43.71	43.71	—0.09
Utilities	42.15	42.07	42.07	—0.07
Finance	56.44	56.38	56.39	—0.01

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
July 1	118,266	237,231	320
June 30	112,410	259,626	1,087
June 29	121,137	268,856	2,316
June 28	137,003	290,060	1,076
June 27	141,576	307,979	1,447

*These totals are including in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
HouOilM n	169,000	402	- 6
ImperOil A	95,500	18⅞	—1⅛
Husky Oil	95,100	28	+ ⅛
AdobeOil Gs	78,000	17⅛	+ ⅛
System Eng	69,300	7	+ ⅛
Nat Patent	60,000	10	+ ⅛
Carnatn	47,700	37⅛	+ ⅛
Intl Bknot	43,800	4	+ ⅛
GIBas Pet	40,500	8⅛	+ ⅛
Rust Craft	38,900	23	+ ⅛
Approx final total		2,610,000	
Stock sales year ago		1,807,425	

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
120.68	119.73	119.93	—0.65

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15th Floor, Suite 1509.
Entrance Hermes
Open daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Sat. till 4 p.m.

International Bonds Traded in Europe
Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

	Bid	Ask
Ashland 8-87	101½	102½
Austral 8½-83	103¼	104⅛
Austral 8¾-91	104	105
Bell Cnda 9¼-86	104¼	105¼
Bell Cnda 7¾-87	100½	101¼
BFCE 8¾-83	101¾	102¾
BrasCan 8¾-82	103¾	104¾
Brit Gas 9-81	103¼	104¼
Broken Hill 8¾-85	100	101
Carrier 8-87	100½	101½
Cdn Natl R 8⅞-86	101¼	102¼
Charbongs 8¾-81	101	102
Cons Food 7½-91	97½	98½
Conoco 8-86	102½	103½
Cutler Ham 8-87	101	102
Denmark 7½-90	93½	94½
EEC 8½-82	101	102
ECS 8¾-81	103	103¾
ECS 9¼-86	103½	104½
EIB 8¾-83	101½	102½
EIB 8¾-92	101	102
EMI 9¼-89	102	102½
Erap 9¾-89	104	105
Ericsson 9½-89	100½	101½
Esso 8-86 nov	104¼	105¼
Eurofima 8½-83	102½	103½
First-Chic 7-80	100	101
Gould 9¾-83	105	106
GulfWestn 8½-84	101¾	102½
Hamersley 8½-84	101¼	101¼
Home Oil 9½-86	103¾	104¾
I.D.B.J. 9¼-82	105	106
ISE Cnda 9-82	103½	104½
I.U. Overseas 9-82	101½	102¼
Kockums 8-83	100½	101½
Manitoba 8¾-83	104¼	105¼
McMillBl 9-92	101	101¾
Michelin 9¼-86	103¼	104
Midld Intl 8¾-86	101¾	102¼
Modo 9½-83	101¾	102¾
Montreal 9¼-83	102	103
NatWest 9-86	103	104
N Brunsw 9-83	102¼	103¼
N Zealand 9¼-82	105½	106½
N Zealand 8½-83	104¼	105¼
NorgKombk 8½-8?	99½	100½
NorskHyd 8½-92	99	100
NorthAmR 7¾-79	101¾	102½
Norway 9-80	104½	105½
Norway 8½-81	103	104
Occidental 9¾-83	105¼	106¼
Offsh Min 8¼-85	100	101
Ontario 9-83	105¼	106¼
OntarioHyd 8-87	100¼	100¾
PennWalt 8-87	100	101
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	102½	103¼
QuebProv 8½-83	101¾	102½
QuebProv 9-83	102¾	103½
Ralston 7⅞-87	99½	100¼
ReadBates 9½-81	102¾	103¾
Sandvik 9½-86	103¼	104¼
S.A.S. 8-85	99	100
Seagram 9-83	104½	105½
SFE 9-83	102¾	103¾
Shell 8-86	104	105
Shell 7½-87	100¼	101¼
Singer 8¾-82	102½	103½
St Ind 8½-83	104	105
St Ind 8½-88	105¼	106¼
S Handels 9¼-86	103½	104
Swed St Co 7¾-82	99	100
Tenneco 7½-79	101	102
Tenneco 7¾-87	98½	99½
Textron 7¾-87	99¼	100¼
Transocean 8-86	104¼	105¼
Transocean 7½-87	100	101
Un Oil 7-79	101¼	102¼
Un Oil 7½-87	101¼	102¼
Utah 8-87	102	103
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	97¼	98

Convertible Bonds

	Bid	Ask
Amexco 4½-87	89	91
Ashland 5-88	96½	98½
Beatrice 6¼-91	109	111
Beatrice 4½-92	97½	99½
Borden 6½-91	120	122
Borden 5-92	108	110
BroadHale 4½-87	80½	82½
Carnation 4-88	87½	89½
Chevron 5-88	131	133
Chrysler 4¾-86	66½	68½
Chrysler 5-88	72	74
Cont Tel 5¼-88	86½	88½
Cr Suisse 4½-91	85	86
Ct. nm in 6¼-86	108½	110½
Dart Ind 4¾-87	85	87
EastKodak 4½-88	94	96
E.L. Int 4¾-87	81	83
Fairchild 5½-91	90¼	91¼
Firestone 5-88	89	91
Ford 6-86	100½	102½
Ford 5-88	90½	92½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	92½	94½
Gen Foods 4½-88	94½	96½
Gillette 4¾-82	87½	89½
Gillette 4¾-87	80	82
Gould 5-87	122	124
GulfWestn 5-88	85½	87½
Honeywell 6-86	90	92
I.S.E. 6½-89	92	94
ITT 4¾-87	36½	88½
Komatsu 7½-90	106	107
Matsushita 6¼-90	118½	120
Mitsui 7¼-90	106	107
McDermt 4¾-87	167½	169½
MorganJP 4¾-87	102½	104½
Nabisco 5¼-88	103	105
Owens Ill 4½-87	122	124
PenneyJC 4½-87	80	82
PhilLamp 4¾-89	98	100
R.C.A. 5-88	88	90
Revlon 4¾-83	119	121
Revlon 4¾-87	105½	107½
Sperry 4¾-88	87½	89½
Squibb 4¾-87	82	84
Texaco 4½-88	82½	84½
UBS 5-81	103	104
Un Carb 4¾-82	102½	104½
WarnLamb 4½-87	84½	86½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	80	82
Xerox 5-88	80½	82½

Bondtrade—Index
(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	102.81	96.01	110.65
Previous	102.80	95.99	110.61

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 112

Albertsons, Allrst Auto, Amerace pf, Amer Hess, AmeHess pf, AmBldg M, AmFinSy pf, Am Stores, Ametek, Apco Oil, ArizPub Svc, Bang 1.25pf, Bayuk Cig, Belco Pet, BelCnda, CCI Corp, CPC Intl, Chase Manh, ChiBrIr, ChockFON, ChrisC cvpf, CinG 7.44pf, ConEd pfB, CnPw 7.45pf, CnPw 5.50pf, Cooper Ind, Copplnd pfB, Daytn PwLt, DetE 5.50pf, DiamondM, Emery Ind, Esterlin Cp, Faberge Inc, Fairch Ind, FordMot, FoMcK pfA, Gidd Lewis, Global Mar, HanJhn Inv, Heileman, IUInt Cp, Int Rectif, Itel Corp, Johns Manv, Kals CemG, KanPwLt, Kellwood Co, LFE Corp, LeedsNorth wi, Liberty Cp, LoctiteCp, Lynch CSys, Macke Co, McGrw Hill, McIntyr Mn, Mesa Pet, Molycorp pf, Monogr Ind, Morr Knud, Nashua Cp, NatPresto, NatPresto wi, Neptune, NewEng El, NEnGE 9.80pf, NiagM Pow, Norrislnd, NoNG 8.48pf, Nwst Enrgy, NwtEnrg ct, OhEd 8.64pf, PPGInd wi, Pac Lghtg, Pac Petrol, PanhEPL, Parker Drill, Penna PwLt, PaPL 8.00pf, Pennzl pfB, Perk Elmr, Petrolane, PotEl 2.44pf, Premier Ind, PSEG 4.18pf, PSEG 2.17pf, PSEG 7.70pf, PSEG 7.80pf, PugSdPL, Questor, RapAm 5pf, Rdg Bates, RochGas pf, SavinB Mch, Southern Co, SpartanFd, SuCrest, Talley Ind, Talley pfB, Technicolr, TidwtMar, Times Mirr, Transam pf, Transco Cos, Tymshare, Unit Illum, Unitrode Cp, Westc Tran, WnCo NAm, WeybraSh n, WisEl 8.90pf, WiscPw Lt, XtraCp

NEW LOWS— 12

Boise Cascd, Champ Int, Chain 1.20pf, Dow Ch, EmpEl 5pf, IngRand pf, Kauf Broad, StRegis Pap, Un Camp, Un Carbide, WheelPit Stl, Wyly Corp

S. Korea Reports Debt

SEOUL, July 5 (AP-DJ).—South Korea's outstanding foreign debts stood at $6.145 billion at the end of 1976, according to Economic Planning Board statistics released today.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices July 5, 1977

	Bid	Ask
AEL Ind	5⅛	6
AFAProt	5⅛	6¼
AID Inc	8½	10½
AVM Cp	2⅛	2⅝
AddisnW	7¼	7¾
AdvRoss	3	3⅛
Alberts	8½	9¼
Alicolnc	12¾	10½
AllynB	10½	11
Am Finl	18⅛	12⅛
Am Furn	2⅛	2⅛
Am Greet	10⅛	11
A Micro	13⅛	13⅞
Am Telev	24½	25⅛
Am Weld	10⅛	11½
Amtr Dv	1⅛	1⅞
Anadite	5⅛	5⅞
Anheus B	23	23½
AntaCp	5½	5⅞
rd May	2	2¼
ArkWG	32¼	33
AsCC Bot	16¼	16½
AtlGas Lt	15⅛	16⅛
Baird At	4⅛	5¼
Bang Hy	15	15½
Bkam Rlt	10¼	11¼
BasicRs	8⅛	9⅛
Bassett F	17⅛	18
Bayls Mk	10	10½
Beeline	6⅛	7¼
Belz Lab	28½	29½
Bibb Co	8⅛	9⅛
Bird Son	29½	31
Birtchr	1½	1⅞
Bick Hills	22⅛	22⅛
Bonza Int	3⅛	3⅛
Brinks	5⅛	6⅛
Brks Sca	24	24¾
Brwning	8¾	9¼
Buckb M	3⅛	3¾
Buckeye	11⅞	11⅛
Burn Sim	4½	4⅞
CalWSv	31½	33
Campl Ch	31⅛	3⅞
Conrad H	2⅞	3⅛
Cap Swst	4⅞	4¾
Capin Air	2⅞	3⅛
Cap Tec	3⅛	3⅛
Care Cp	4	4½
CenVI PS	15⅞	15⅞
Chm Lea	12⅛	13⅛
Chesa Ut	11	11⅛
Chilto Cp	7	7⅛
ChrisS	124⅛	127½
Circle F	5¼	6
CitznUt A	36⅛	35⅞
CitznUt B	31	31⅛
Clark Mf	27½	29
Clow Cp	9½	10⅛
Colu Vent	⅞	1⅛
Com Clr	13¾	14¼
Coml Sh	27	28½
Comw Pa	32	33
Con Pap	22⅛	23½
Craw Co	15	15⅛
Cross Co	27⅛	28
Cuttr Fed	1⅛	2¼
Danly M	14⅛	15⅛
Data Dgn	4¼	4⅛
Data 100	7⅞	7⅛
DaytMal	26½	28
Decor In	2¼	2⅛
DeKlb Ag	25½	25½
DeLux C	27	27⅛
Det CanT	12⅛	13⅛
Det IntBr	18½	21½
Dewey El	1⅛	1⅛
Diam Cry	20½	21⅛
Dixn Cru	19⅛	20⅛
Docutel	4⅛	4⅛
Dollar G	9½	10¼
Dorch G	10⅛	10⅛
Doyle DB	21⅛	22⅛
Dunkin D	8⅛	9
Duriron	17	18

(Remaining over-the-counter listings: Eberlin In 6 6½; Econ Lab 20½ 21; ElPas El 12⅛ 12⅛; Elder Be 6½ 7¼; Elec Nucl 8⅛ 9½; Elec Mod 2⅞ 3⅛; Energy C 20 20⅛; Entwistl 3 3⅛; Equty Oil 19⅛ 20½; Ethan Al 16⅛ 17; Fab Tek 1⅛ 1⅛; FidUn Lf 26⅛ 20⅛; Fingrht 7⅛ 7⅛; FtBkSys 36½ 37; Fst Bost 18⅛ 19½; FtEmpSt 7⅛ 7⅛; FlWnFn 2⅛ 3; Flckngr 14⅛ 15⅛; Fla WatU 1⅛ 1⅛; Forest O 20 20⅛; Frmigli ⅛ ⅛; Fotomet 3⅛ 14⅛; Frkln Cp 6⅛ 6⅛; Frnkln El 15⅛ 15⅛; Frnd Ice 10⅛ 11⅛; Gen RIEs 3⅛ 4½; G Reinsu 180 184; Gov EFn 11⅛ 12⅛; Graph Co 16½ 17⅛; Green Mt 12⅛ 12⅛; Grey Adv 25⅛ 27⅛; Gulf Intst 17½ 18⅛; Gyrodn 2⅛ 3⅛; Harper R 12⅛ 13⅛; Hartf NC 12⅛ 13⅛; Henred F 16½ 17; Holobm 1⅛ 2; Hoover 22⅛ 10⅛; Horiz Res 1 1½; Huds Pap 36 37½; Hyatt Cp 8⅛ 8⅛; Hyatt Int 4⅛ 4⅛; Ind Nucir 3⅛ 3⅛; Infra Ind 2 2⅛; Intel Co 43½ 50; Interc En 11⅛ 12⅛; Intrmk In 3⅛ 4⅛; Intrmt G 21⅛ 21⅛; InBk Wsh 5 5⅛; laSou Ut 27 27½; JamWPr 4⅛ 4⅛; Jamsby 14⅛ 15⅛; Jiffy Fds 6⅛ 7⅛; Joslyn M 16 15⅛; KaisStl pf 19⅛ 20⅛; Kalvar 1⅛ 1¼; Kaman A 24⅛ 25½; Kampg A 8⅛ 9⅛; Kate Gre ⅞ 1⅛; Kaysam 4½ 5; Kear Tr 1⅛ 10⅛; Kelly Svc 28 28⅛; Keuff Ess 13 14; Keye Flb 17⅛ 17⅛; Kev CusF 3⅛ 4⅛; Keys Int 17⅛ 18½; King Int 4⅛ 5⅛; Knap Vog 16⅛ 17⅛; Lance In 24 24⅛; Land Res 1⅛ 1⅛; Lane Co 17 18; Limit Str 16⅛ 16½; Lin Bcast 18⅛ 19⅛; Log Etrn 5⅛ 6⅛; Madisn G 16⅛ 16⅛; Mai Rity 9⅛ 13-16; Mallcrt 37 38; MgtAssis 6⅛ 6⅛; Manor C 5⅛ 6⅛; Mari LP 14½ 15⅛; McCorm 17⅛ 17⅛; McQuay 15⅛ 17½; Measur 17 17½; Medtrn 36 36⅛; Merid In 2⅛ 3; Mdlsx W 21¼ 22⅛; Midld Ca 2⅛ 2⅛; Midl Bs 23⅛ 24⅛; Millipr 22⅛ 23⅛; MissVI G 16½ 17⅛; Monf Col 4⅛ 5; Moore S 11⅛ 12; Moore P 10⅛ 18⅛; Morg Res ⅛ 1; Mostek 16½ 18⅛; Motch M 6 7; Mot Club 5⅛ 5⅛; Mueller 14⅛ 16½; Narag Co 12 13; Nat G&O 13⅛ 14⅛; Nat Lib 5⅛ 5⅛; N SecRsh 5⅛ 6; Natnw Rl 6⅛ 7⅛; NJNat G 8½ 17; Nielsn A 21⅛ 21⅛; Nielsn B 20⅛ 21⅛; NoCar Gs 11⅛ 12⅛; NoEOI un 41½ 42⅛; NW NatG 9⅛ 10⅛; NW PuSv 19⅛ 20; Noxel Cp 18⅛ 19⅛; Ogilvy M 34 35; Ohio Ferr 10⅛ 13⅛; Otter TP 21½ 22⅛; Over NA 3⅛ 3⅛; PCA Int 9⅛ 10⅛; Pabst Br 23⅛ 23⅛; PacGa R 24⅛ 25½; Pakco 1 2; Paulev P 7⅛ 8; Peerl Mf 11⅛ 12⅛; Pa Enter 17⅛ 17⅛; PnzJOG 14⅛ 14⅛; Petrsn H 14⅛ 15⅛; Petrolit 42⅛ 43⅛; Pettibon 23½ 24½; Piedmt A 5⅛ 6⅛; Pinkrtn 30 30⅛; Pion HiB 23¼ 23⅛; Pistilin 2½ 3½; Possis Co 1⅛ 1⅛; Progrp 1⅞ 2⅛; PubS NC 11⅛ 12⅛; P Bennet 16 16⅛; PutD Cap 7⅛ 7⅛; Qual Inns 2⅛ 3; Ragen Pr 7⅛ 7⅛; Rahall C 17⅛ 18⅛; Raychm 124 129; Raymnd 20¼ 21⅛; Recog Eq 8⅛ 9; Road Ex 31⅛ 32½; Robin M 21⅛ 22⅛; Roseion 2⅛ 3⅛; Rouse 6⅛ 7; Rus Stov 12⅛ 13⅛; Sadlier 2⅛ 2⅛; Scan Dat 1 15-16 1 15-16; Scripps H 36½ 38½; Seis Delt 4½ 4⅛; Seneca F 3⅛ 4⅛; SevenUp 26½ 27¼; Shaw Cp 26⅛ 27⅛; Snap Tls 26 26⅛; SolidSt Sc 6⅛ 7⅛; S CalWat 13⅛ 14½; SwGs Co 18 18⅛; SwEl Sv 16⅛ 17½; Standyn 25⅛ 26⅛; Std Regis 22⅛ 23; Stan HPd 13⅛ 14⅛; Sterig Str 5⅛ 6⅛; Strawb Cl 26½ 27; Super El 5½ 5⅛; TIME DC 6⅛ 6⅛; Tampax 37⅛ 38⅛; Tech Pub 21⅛ 23½; Tecum P 65 67; Tennant 30 32; Tifny Co 11⅛ 14⅛; ToscoCp 5⅛ 5⅛; Transo O 11⅛ 12⅛; Trico Pd 39 40; Trtn OG 10 10½; Tyson F 16⅛ 17⅛; Un McGR 10⅛ 11⅛; US Surg 12⅛ 10⅛; US TrkLn 13⅛ 14⅛; UVa Bks 19⅛ 19⅛; UpPen P 21⅛ 22; Valley Gs 10⅛ 10⅛; VanD Air 9⅛ 10½; Vance S 4⅛ 5⅛; Velcro 9⅛ 9½; Van Bnk 21⅛ 22⅛; Wads Pu 8⅛ 9⅛; Wsh NG 15 15½; Webb Re 11⅛ 12; Weight W 9⅛ 10; Welctrn 1⅛ 2; Weling M 6½ 7; Well Gar 4⅛ 5½; Wstn Mtg 2⅛ 3⅛; Westmrd 43½ 44⅛; Wdwrl L 26⅛ 27; Wridwtn 4 15-16 5 3-16; Wright W 4⅛ 4⅛; Zonth-S 35 36)



Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) July 5

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
AE Plast .05e	3	28	6¾	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
AVCos .32	7	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
ASPRO .56	5	8	11½	11½	11½	
ATI Inc		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
AVCCp .60	6	2	11½	11⅜	11½+	⅛
AVXCp .32	9	30	u15¾	15¼	15⅝+	⅜
AZLRes .10e	33	11	4⅛	4	4	
AZL pf .48		5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
AbrdAM .40b	6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
AcmeHm		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
ActonCp	10	42	u 5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	¼
AdamR .04e	8	14	6⅛	6	6—	⅛
AdobeOil .16	21	706	d17¾	17	17⅛+	⅜
AegisCp	8	237	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	
Aeronca		1	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
AFFLCap .10e	4	15	4¾	4⅝	4⅝+	
AffilHsp .24	7	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
Alcolac .32e	7	6	5¼	5	5¼+	¼
AllegAir	14	47	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
AllegA wtN		2	5-16	5-16	5-16	
AllianT .36e	6	8	7½	7⅜	7½+	¼
AlldArt		18	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
AlmySt .10e	6	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
Alphalnd	7	17	3⅛	3	3—	⅛
Allamil .10e	5	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
AltecCp		29	13-16	3-16	13-16	
AltecCp wt		4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Altec pf .80		2	6	6	6	
AmFds .50	9	43	16⅝	16	16⅝+	⅛
AmBrd wt		26	21¾	21⅛	21⅛—	⅝
AmBusP .28	8	28	6½	6¼	6¼—	⅛
ACapCp		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
AContrl .48	9	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
AFletch		4	¾	¾	¾	
AmFltch wt		5	1-16	1-16	1-16+1-32	
AGarPd .34	19	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
AIntPict		6	48	6	5⅞	5⅞— ⅛
AIsrael .11r	14	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
AMzeA .40	7	13	8⅛	8	8—	⅛
AMotlnns		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
ASafEq .07e	5	64	6¾	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
AScIE .04e	24	28	10	10	10+	⅛
AmTec .30e	5	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
AUtilS .90e		5	u13½	13⅜	13½+	¼
AngloC .13a	8	110	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
Anken .28	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
Anthon .32t	4	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
ApeldDta	9	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
ApldDev	23	63	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛—	⅛
AquitCo .32	10	6	15¼	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
Armin .12	13	16	4⅝	4¼	4¼—	⅛
ArrowE	5	42	8⅜	8	8¼	
Asamer .30	16	52	13	12⅝	12¾—	⅛
AshlOC .20	9	5	11⅜	11¼	11¼—	⅛
AskinSvc		3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Astrex .15e	11	56	u 6¼	6	6⅛+	⅛
Atco Ind		4	1	1	1+1-16	
AtlcoMtg wt		3	5-16	5-16	5-16—	⅛
ATLASCM	10	119	3⅛	3	3	⅛
AtlasCp wt		6	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
Augat .30	13	x6	17	16⅞	16⅞	
AustralO	37	61	31¾	30⅞	31⅛+	⅜
AutoTrn .70r		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
AutmBld .10e	7	x31	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
AutmRad	4	12	3¾	3¾	3¾	
AVEMC .20	5	4	4	4	4	
Avondl 1.20	8	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞+	⅛
Aydin	9	21	11¼	10⅞	11—	⅛

B

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
BRT .30e		9	¾	11-16	11-16—1-16	
BadgrM .50	9	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
Baker .20e	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
BaldorEl .24	9	5	21¼	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
BaldwS .32a		20	6⅞	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
BanFd 1.11e		9	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
Bangor wt		40	2⅞	2	2	
Banister .40	10	196	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝+	⅝
Banner .08	11	26	12⅝	12⅛	12¼+	⅛
Barclay .04		4	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
BarnesE		11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
Barnwl .20e	35	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
BarryW .56	9	6	13⅝	13¼	13¼+	⅛
BarthSp .20	11	10	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Bartons		6	u 2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
BaruchF		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Barwick		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
BnfSt A .24	5	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	
BnfSt B .24	5	47	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
Benrus		22	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
BergEnt		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
BergenB	5	5	4⅞	4	4—	⅛
BrgB pf 1.15		6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
Berlea .14b	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
Berven		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
Beverly		21	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
BicPen .48	8	9	11¼	11	11⅛+	⅛
BigDad	8	4	4½	4⅜	4½+	⅛
Blessng .30	8	52	u11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Blount .40	6	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
BodinAp .40	15	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
BoltBer .20	28	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
BowVall .10	44	31	19¾	19⅛	19½+	¼
Bowne .30	6	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
BradfdN .20	14	42	10¼	10	10⅛+	⅛
Brascan 1a	3	26	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Brewer		58	14½	14⅜	14½+	⅛
BroDart .20	6	5	4	3⅞	4	
BrodySe	17	1	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
BrooksP .40	6	4	12¼	12⅛	12¼+	⅛
BrownCo wt		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
BrnFA .68	8	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
BrnFB .68	8	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
Buell .40b	4	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
Burgess	10	10	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
Buring 1.10	6	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Burnsin .60	10	14	9⅛	8⅞	9	
Butlerln .50	7	24	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛

C

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
CK Pet .21e	28	11	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞—	⅛
CDI Cp	5	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
CHB Fd	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
CHCCp .24r	16	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
CMI Cp	11	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
CMT Ind		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
CRSDes .20	5	143	u 9⅛	8⅝	9⅛+	½
CSECp .64	5	6	13½	13½	13½	
Caloor .25b	7	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
Calcomp		56	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
CalLt pf 2.50		2	24¼	24¼	24¼+	¼
CalPrtC 1.20	7	5	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
Camco	33	10	8	8	8—	⅛
CeCaChbA		52	3 3-16	3 1-16	3 1-16—	⅛
Campln		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
CdnHomO	16	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
CdHydr .25	1	10	9	8⅞	9+	⅛
CdnPA .75t	10	230	u20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
Cdmarc .20	10	155	3 9-16	3½	3 9-16+3-16	
CdnMerr	10	1	13	13	13—	⅛
CdnSupO	9	1	48½	48½	48½—	½
Capehart		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
CapitlRs	39	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
CapitlFd .20	6	6	4⅛	4	4	
Carcssa .15t		13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Carnat	13	476	37⅝	37	37⅛+	⅛
CaroPipl 1b	7	5	13⅛	13	13	
CarrolDv		8	3¾	3¾	3¾—	⅛
CasFd 1.20e		4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
Castlein	16	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Cavitrn .12e	14	33	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
CelluCfr	5	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
CenM pf 3.50		z20	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞—	⅛
CentSec .50e		12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Cerron	14	12	1	1	1+1-16	
ChadMl .60	8	1	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
ChampHo		47	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
ChartMd	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
ChrtM pf .75		3	7	7	7	
ChemEx	6	60	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
ChiefDev	16	259	u14	13⅛	13⅞—	⅛
ChildWld	8	29	10⅛	10	10⅛	
Christn .10e	11	78	5¼	5	5⅛	
Cineram	19	3	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
CircleK .70	8	33	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅜
Citation .40b	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Clarmnt		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
ClarkC .10e	6	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Clarkson .32	8	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
Clarostat	5	6	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
Clausing 1	9	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
CohenHat		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
Cohulnc .121	13	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
Colemn .68	8	111	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
ColonCml		54	7⅛	6¾	7⅛+	⅛
Cominco 2.30	10	5	31⅝	d31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
ComAll .15	8	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
ComMtl .20	27	29	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
ComMtl .20	27	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
CoPsyc .20a	9	56	u14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
Compac	8	44	14⅛	13⅞	14	
Compo .40	31	13	16¾	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
CompuD	7	19	2¼	2	2¼+	⅛
Conchm .30	6	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
Condec	3	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
4⅝	3⅝	Conroy .14	6	48	4	3⅞	4	
12⅞	9⅝	ConsOG	18	26	11	11	11	
1⅝	⅞	ContMtl	14	145	1⅛	1	1—	⅛
1¾	1⅛	ContTel wt		10	1½	1½	1½	
7½	4¾	CoopJar .10e	4	3	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
4¾	2½	Cordon		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19	15⅝	CoreLb .30e	9	10	17⅝	17¼	17½—	⅛
16¾	13¾	Corenco .80	6	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
12⅞	11⅛	Cornlius .56	9	27	12⅝	12	12⅝+	⅜
18⅝	15½	CorrBlk .80	13	17	18	18	18+	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	CotICp		2	1⅝	1	1⅝	
23⅝	16½	CoxCC	21	2	u23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
41⅝	35⅝	CrosAT 1.20	12	20	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝	
34⅛	25⅝	CwnCPt .60r	6	133	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝+	1
15⅞	10½	CrutcR .36	38	7	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
19⅝	12⅝	CrystlO .40e	15	45	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	⅛
17⅝	10⅝	CubicCp .40	9	23	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
15	12⅝	Curtice .90	6	12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
5⅛	4⅛	CurtisM .20a	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛

D

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
2⅛	13-16	DCL	4	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
6⅛	3⅞	DWG .401	4	35	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
9⅞	6⅝	Damson	27	29	9⅝	9⅞	9	
28	19⅝	Daniel .22b	9	9	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
13⅞	9⅝	Datapd .10e	7	106	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
11⅝	7⅛	DayMn .20e	22	14	9⅛	8¾	8⅞—	⅛
7⅝	7¼	DeJurA .10a		4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
15¾	13⅝	DelLabs .36	7	13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
10⅝	7½	DelhiOil	20	150	u10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
15⅝	8½	DenTal .10r	12	17	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	DesgnJw	13	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
8	5⅝	DevCpA	8	30	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
37⅛	26⅛	DevonGp	6	200	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	
4⅝	2⅞	Dialcon	17	3⅝	3¼	3¼		
19	13½	Diversy .56	9	3	15½	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6¼	Documat	10	36	7	6⅞	7+	⅛
41⅞	25¾	DomePt	8	345	38¾	38	38⅛—	1⅛
8¾	6⅝	Donkeny .28	4	9	8	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
14½	10⅝	Dowry .35a	4	1	14	14	14	
16⅝	16⅛	DrexUt 1.44		5	16½	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
12⅝	8½	DrivHarr		1	10¼	10¼	10¼—	⅛
11⅝	8⅝	DrFair .40b	5	3	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Dunlop .25e	6	1	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	
8⅝	6⅞	DurTst .30b	8	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5⅝	3⅞	Dynlctn .06	20	37	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
6⅛	4⅝	DynAm	7	23	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	DynelE	27	41	7	6⅞	7+	⅛

E

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
1⅝	1⅛	EagleC .42		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
21⅝	17	EarthRes 1	8	29	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅛
80	41⅝	Easco .20b	19	7	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛—	⅛
		EsinCo 1.08	9	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
12	9⅝	EDO .30e	7	18	12	11⅝	11⅞—	⅛
12	9⅝	EDD .30e	7	19	12	11⅝	11⅞—	⅛
6⅛	4⅝	EsonM .40	6	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7	3⅝	Ehren .10e	6	22	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5	ElcorCp .12	8	23	6	5⅞	6+	⅛
5⅛	3⅝	ElAudD .211	14	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅝	13⅝	Electrog 1	7	6	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
10	7⅛	ElecEng .28	7	5	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
25⅛	19⅛	ElecA 1.20	9	2	22	22	22	
7⅝	4⅝	EngyRs .10	10	145	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
10⅝	10	ErnstEC .64	6	9	13½	13	13+	⅛
6½	4⅝	EspeyMf	8	27	6⅝	5⅛	6⅛+	⅛
14⅝	7⅝	EsqRd .39e	6	56	u12	11⅝	12+	⅛
12⅝	7⅝	EssexCh .40	8	x29	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	⅛
16⅛	11	EvanA .20r	11	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
13⅝	3⅝	Execlnd	2	30	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
6⅞	4	Execln .311	12	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛

F

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
3⅝	2⅝	FDP .01e	11	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
9⅝	4⅝	Fabind .25e	6	7	9⅝	9½	9½	
2⅝	2⅛	Fabien .05i	16	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	FairfNob		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7	5⅝	FamDir .20	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2⅞	2	FamIRc .15e	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
2⅛	13-16	FashFab		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
8⅞	6⅝	FedRes		74	8⅛	8	8	
21⅝	16¼	Felmnt .20e	18	20	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
1½	9-16	Fibrebrd ql		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3	1⅛	Fidelco		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅛	1⅝	FilmCpA		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅝	7⅝	Filmwy .10r	8	17	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
11	8⅛	FinGen .40	5	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
11⅝	9⅝	FISLSh .05e	14	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Fstmrk		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
16⅝	13¾	FischrP .48t	6	10	15⅛	15	15—	⅛
17⅝	15⅝	FtchGs 1.44	10	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
1⅝	1⅛	Flagg		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅛	3⅝	Flagstlf .12	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
15⅛	11⅝	FlightSf .20	9	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	FlaRck		18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	FlowGen	6	5	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
18	14⅝	Flowers .44	8	19	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
17⅛	14	Flukel .73t	14	16	15½	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
25⅝	18⅝	FlyDiaO	9	171	u26	25⅛	25⅞+	⅞
19	9½	Foodws .20a	7	25	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
90	85	FordCan 5a	6	z60	88	88	88+	⅛
9⅛	7⅛	ForestC .05e	13	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	ForestLab	7	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
11⅛	6⅞	FoxStaP .50	11	11	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
9⅝	8	Franks .40	7	18	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
18⅝	15⅝	Frantz .80a	6	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
5⅝	4⅝	Friedm .28b	5	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Frigitr .551	7	118	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
8	6	FrontA .19t	5	17	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
3⅝	2⅝	FrontA wt		19	3	2⅞	3+	⅛

G

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
3⅞	2⅛	GRICp		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2⅛	1⅝	GTI	7	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
18⅛	10⅝	Gabriel .40	8	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅜
9⅛	4⅝	Galaxy	6	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅛	8⅝	Garan .60	6	15	11⅛	11	11	
3	1⅝	Garcia		39	3	2⅞	3+	⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Garland	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	3½	Gayfrd .15a	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅛	5⅞	GenExp	21	27	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	GnHous	4	24	3	2⅝	3	
1⅝	1⅛	Genisco	50	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Gerber	8	6	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
18⅞	16½	GiantF 1.20	4	9	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
8⅝	5⅝	GiantYel	77	24	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Glasrock	34	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
19⅞	17	Glatflr .90	6	2	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	
6⅛	4⅝	GlenGer .16	31	18	6⅛	6	6⅛	
17	11⅝	Glnmr .40b	6	7	13	12⅝	13+	⅛
16⅝	14⅛	Globeln .70	7	6	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
4⅛	3⅝	Gldblatt .28	8	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15	10	GoldnCyc	38	2	12	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
15	9⅝	GoldnW .45	5	19	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	
1⅛	⅝	Goldfield		7	⅞	13-16	13-16—1-16	
8⅞	5⅛	Gdrich wt		5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
23⅝	19⅛	GormR .90e	9	9	u24⅛	23⅝	24⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5⅝	GrandAu .30	6	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
9	6⅝	GrndCtl .30	6	30	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5⅝	GtAmInd	5	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	GtBasinP	32	375	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	⅛
39⅞	31⅝	GtLkCh .32	14	62	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
4⅛	3	Greenmn	5	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅞	5⅛	GreerHy .14	5	5 u	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
7⅞	5⅞	GREIT .40	10	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
15⅞	10⅝	GrpesTlc 1	7	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
11⅛	8⅛	GuardC .56	10	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
6⅞	4⅝	Guilford .20	4	23	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
28⅛	23	GlfOCp 1.08	7	10	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝—	1⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Gulfstrm		1	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛

H

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
2⅛	⅝	HalcoPd	18	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅛	12½	HallsMo .72	5	1	13¾	13¾	13¾—	⅛
8⅛	3⅝	HampD .15e	16	12	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
6⅛	3	Hampin	3	1	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
13⅞	10⅝	Hannfrd .72	5	6	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
11⅝	9⅛	HanvrSh .60	5	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
23	18⅝	Harland .60	10	6	22⅝	22⅝	22	
5⅛	4	HartfdZd	9	14	5⅛	5	5	
10⅝	7½	Hasbro .20	5	27	10	10	10	
11½	7½	Hasting .40a	9	10	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
9	6⅛	HealthM .30	5	10	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Helnick .10e	6	13	2	2	2	
2	1⅛	HelmMis		25	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅛	9	Hess'sInc .50	4	5	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Histrnic .20	16	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Hofman	7	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	HollyCp	11	82	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
30⅛	26¼	HomeOA .75	7	6	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
28⅛	23	Hormel 1.12	6	4	29¼	28	28¼+	¼
15⅛	11⅛	Hotel 1.32e	18	32	15⅝	15	15⅛+	⅛
5⅛	4	HousRon .30	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9	4⅛	HouseVI .32	22	39	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
9⅝	7⅛	HosMInn	35	1	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
40	34⅛	HouOilM n	26	1937	u41	39⅝	40⅛+	⅝
5	3⅝	Howell .15e	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
39⅛	33⅛	HubellB 1.73	10	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛+	¼
6⅛	4⅛	HudsnGn	7	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅞	11⅛	Huffman .50a	5	10	12½	12⅝	12⅝+	¼
4	3⅛	HumtH .19e	5	5	3½	3½	3½	

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
28⅝	18⅛	HuskyO .80	9	672	28⅛	27⅝	27⅞+	⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Hycel	15	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	

I

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
4⅝	3½	ICHCp .16a	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
6⅛	4½	ICMR		3	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
8⅞	5⅝	IMCMg .20	6	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3⅛	1	ISCPlnl		24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7	5⅝	ImpCh .30e	5	5	7	7	7	
23⅛	19⅝	ImpOilA .86	9	85	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	1⅛
14⅛	10⅝	Incotrm	3	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Inolex		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅛	15-16	InsirSys		48	¾	15-16	15-16+1-16	
13⅛	6⅝	InsSy pf .25e		2	7	7	7	
2⅛	1⅛	IntegRes	20	33	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
15½	10⅝	IntlAlum .70	8	3	u15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	IntBnknt	17	3⅝	4	3⅞	4+	⅛
13⅛	11⅝	IntCour .40	9	6	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	IntFdSvc		20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	IntFnrl .05e	5	4	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
8	4⅛	IntProtn	5	35	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	IntScaw .60	4	11	11	10⅝	11	
29⅞	17⅛	IntSysC .25	14	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
23⅛	14⅝	Intracol .05c	9	128	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
32	12⅛	Intrway .30e	8	205	32	31⅛	31⅛—	⅝
2⅛	1⅛	InvestFla		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
22⅛	17⅛	InvDvA .20e	6	63	u23⅛	22⅝	23+	⅜
5⅛	4⅛	InvDvB .05e	6	27	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	InvRlTr		8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	IroqBrd .20	9	25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
21⅛	14⅛	IroqB pf		5	21	20⅝	21+	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Irvinlnd .10	5	3	5⅛	5	5—	⅛
7⅝	6⅝	IsraelD .75e		48	7	6⅝	7—	⅛

J - K

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
7⅛	5⅛	Jaclyn .40b	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
15½	10⅛	Jacobs .40	7	19	15⅛	15	15+	⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Jamsw .10e	5	20	u12½	12¼	12½+	⅛
13⅛	10	Jeannet .40	6	40	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Jetronic	10	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
8⅞	5⅝	JohnPd .36	22	19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
4⅛	3	JuniperP	13	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
7	4⅝	Jupiter	5	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
5⅛	3⅝	KTelln .30e	7	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
19	4⅛	Kaisrln 14.37c	3	88	5⅛	5	5	
5	3⅛	KaneMill wt		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
54	50	KnGs pf 4.50		z10	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	KayCp .20	8	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
9⅛	5⅝	Kenwin .38	5	25	8	7⅛	8+	⅛
8	5⅛	Ketchm .10r	5	5	6	6	6—	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	KinArk	11	40	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	KingRd .20e	8	4	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
27⅛	20⅛	KirbyEx	12	57	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Kit Mfg	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18⅝	13⅛	KnickToy	11	80	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Kollmr .36	10	17	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛

L

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
3⅝	2⅝	LSBInd .10r	5	15	3	3	3+	⅛
11-16	¼	LTVCorp wt		14	¼	3-16	3-16	
3⅛	2⅛	LaBarge .06	16	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
5⅛	4⅛	LaLnt .20e	9	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
10⅝	8⅝	LaQuinta	8	7	10	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
9⅛	5⅝	LatyRd .26	67	10	6⅛	6	6—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	LakeSh	7	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+1-16	
4⅛	3½	Lanaco .12	4	2	4	4	4+	⅛
2½	2	LaTourB	8	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	LeaRo .30	7	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
11⅛	8	Leath .50	6	12	9⅛	9	9	
2⅛	1⅝	LeeNat		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅛	3⅛	LeePh	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	5⅝	LehighP	6	7	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
14⅛	11½	LeighPd .70	6	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1⅝	LeisureT	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
7⅛	6⅛	Lightolr .14	7	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9	4⅝	LloydsE	5	42	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
2⅛	2	Lodge .05e	6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	5⅝	LoewT wt		27	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
23⅛	18⅝	LaGenSv .84	5	3	19⅛	19	19⅛+	⅛
28	26⅛	LouisCe 1.32	8	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	LundyEl	13	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
4	2½	LynchCp	3	20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛

M

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
2	7	mdc	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
7⅛	6⅛	MWA .40	24	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1	11-16	Macrod	3	12	13-16	13-16	13-16	
9⅛	8⅛	Mamoth .30	13	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	MansfT .10r	5	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6⅝	Marlene	4	34	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
23⅝	22⅛	MarGp pf2.25		4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	Marshln	6	164	u 9⅛	8⅛	9⅛+	⅛
26⅛	18⅛	MartPr .40	7	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
4⅛	3⅝	Masters	7	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13⅛	8⅛	MaterRs .28	10	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	MaulBr .14b	6	2	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
9-16	5-16	McCrory wt		20	⅜	⅜	⅜+1-16	
4⅝	2⅝	McCulO		62	4	3⅞	4	
5	3⅛	McKeon	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	MedalnGp	20	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	1½	MedcoJw	19	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Mednco .28	7	10	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	Medfield	4	7	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
20	16	MediaG .48	8	8	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
15⅛	7⅛	MegoInt .24	6	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
13	12⅛	MEMCo .80	6	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
10⅛	8⅛	MercSL .20a	6	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	Metex .30	4	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
19⅛	14⅛	Metpth	14	14	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	MichGen	4	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	MichSug 1	7	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Micklbry .16	2	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅛	4	MidldCo .10	12	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	MidldGls .26	5	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
27⅛	19⅛	MillerW .60	9	45	27	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
33⅛	26⅛	MitchlE	10	40	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛+	⅛
10⅛	7½	MileCp .20	7	7	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛+	⅛
7⅛	5¾	MdMald .10r	4	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
52	49	MonP pf4.40		z140	50⅛	50	50	
12⅛	10⅛	Moog .60	7	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
6⅛	5⅛	MtgGth .48c	30	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	MtVMll 1.20		5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
2	1⅛	Movielab	10	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
5	4⅛	MultiA .20	8	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	

N

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
10	7⅛	Napco .16	8	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
24⅛	18⅛	NatCSS .40	7	40	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	NtHltEE	6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	
22⅛	6⅛	NtParag .40	6	15	7⅛	7	7	
12⅛	8⅛	NtPatent	22	593	10	9⅛	10+	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	NtSilvr .15e	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	NatSys .10e	8	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	NatwHo .36	10	20	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
1⅛	1⅛	NestLM	163	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
32	25⅛	NENucl .50	10	8	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
1⅛	1	Nldria .04e	8	95	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
32⅛	24⅛	NMexAr .25e	143	7	37⅛	37	37⅛—	⅛
10⅛	8	NProc .63e	9	32	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
19⅛	15⅛	NYTim .70	9	33	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
20⅛	9	NewbE .40b	5	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Newprk	10	252	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	NiagFSv .56	5	26	15	14⅛	15+	⅛
5⅛	4	Nichols .271	4	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅛	2½	Nortek .04		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7-16	⅛	NoAmMt wt		2	3-16	⅛	3-16+1-16	
16⅛	12⅛	NoARoy .16	8	46	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛+	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	NoCdO	7	38	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2	NovoCp		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
13⅛	4	NuclDta	8	4	12	11⅛	12+	⅛
13⅛	10	NumacO	18	75	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛

O

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
19⅛	15⅛	Offshore	6	39	u20	19⅛	20+	⅛
45⅛	37⅛	OhBrss 2	5	7	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛—	⅛
9⅛	7⅛	OhSealy .60	6	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
22⅛	16⅛	OnLineS	12	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
39	30⅛	OOkiep	13	z100	35⅛	35	35—	⅛
8	6	OrioleHo	16	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Oround	7	34	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
19⅛	12⅛	OSullvn .60	6	5	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	OutdrSp .20	5	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	OxfordFr		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	OzarkA .15e	3	19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	

P - Q

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
2	1⅛	PF Ind		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
18⅛	16⅛	PGEpfA 1.50		3	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
15⅛	14	PGEpfD 1.25		5	15½	15½	15½	
15⅛	13	PGEpfG 1.20		7	14	14	14—	⅛
28⅛	26⅛	PGEpfV 2.32		5	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
31	27⅛	PGEpfT 2.54		17	31	29⅛	29⅛—	1
31	28⅛	PGEpfS 2.62		18	30⅛	30	30—	⅛
16⅛	12⅛	PGEpfH 1.12		13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
29	26⅛	PGEpfR 2.37		14	29	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
25⅛	23⅛	PGEpfP 2.05		1	24½	24½	24½—	⅛
25	22⅛	PGEpfO 2		2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
24⅛	22	PGEpfM 1.96		2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
25⅛	22⅛	PGEpfK 2.04		20	24½	24½	24½—	⅛
27⅛	25⅛	PGEpfJ 2.32		3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
27⅛	17⅛	PHolds .16	12	52	25⅛	25	25—	1
29	19⅛	PHo'd pf1.20		z50	28	28	28	
52⅛	45	PacLt pf4.40		z350	u53⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
19⅛	18⅛	PNwTel 1.32	9	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
69⅛	57	PacPLpf 5		z25	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛—	⅛
35⅛	29⅛	PallCp .80	10	20	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛+	⅛
1⅛	⅛	PalomrF		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	PandelB	7	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Pantast .20	6	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	ParkEl .10e	28	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
27⅛	21⅛	Parsons .80	5	26	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	PatFash	7	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	PatoC 1.20e	4	21	9⅛	8⅛	9	
15⅛	13⅛	PebbIB .60	6	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
6⅛	5⅛	PeerTu .24	7	15	6	6	6+	⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Pemcor .20	5	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
14⅛	14⅛	PenTr .50	7	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	PECP .841	4	43	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	PenobS .20e	11	8	3⅛	d 3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	PepCom .60	3	23	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
9⅛	7	Perini	4	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
6⅛	6⅛	Porrec	9	101	8⅛	6⅛	8⅛	
27⅛	14⅛	PetroLe	12	20	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛+	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	PhilLD .60r	3	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3⅛	2	Phoenix		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	PicNPay .20	8	2	11	11	11	
2⅛	1⅛	Piedmnt		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	PioneerS		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	PionTx .40	4	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	6⅛	PitWVa .56a	6	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
32	23	PitDM 1.20a	6	70	28	27⅛	28+	⅛
45	34⅛	Pittway 1.20	11	62	44⅛	43	44⅛+	1⅛
22	16⅛	PlacrDv .80	10	2	16	15	15	
10⅛	6	Plantlnd	60	173	u10⅛	9⅛	10⅛+	⅛
12⅛	10	Plantrn .09	13	30	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
5⅛	4⅛	PlyGm .10e	5	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	PlymR A	35	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Poloron	18	35	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Polychr .20	10	1	10	10	10⅛+	⅛
11⅛	8⅛	PrairieO	14	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	PrattLmb 1	9	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
24⅛	19⅛	PrenHa 1.12	11	19	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
10⅛	9⅛	Presley	7	18	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
14⅛	12⅛	Preston .70	7	6	14	13⅛	14+	⅛
2⅛	2	PrimMt .32t	9	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
12⅛	10⅛	PrpCT 1.20e	10	19	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
10⅛	9⅛	ProvGas .84	7	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
8⅛	7⅛	PrdRE .20	83	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	PrdBdg .24	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	PrudGp	43	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	PulteH	6	23	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛

R

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
7⅛	6⅛	RB Ind .09e	5	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	RET		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	RSC Ind	7	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	RLC Cp .16	6	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Racon .20a	5	12	4⅛	4	4	
9⅛	6⅛	Ragan .15e	5	3	7	6⅛	6⅛	
21⅛	15⅛	RanchEx	27	17	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
28⅛	17⅛	RangrO	35	80	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛+	⅛
17⅛	13⅛	Ransbrg .80	7	25	16⅛	16	16—	⅛
1⅛	⅛	RapAM WT		54	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	RathP		9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
21⅛	10⅛	RaymP a.40	13	42	19	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
5⅛	1	Reading		55	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
16⅛	14⅛	REInvT 1.20	15	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	RlincT 1.35e	8	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
21	18⅛	RltRef 2.23e	9	30	20⅛	19⅛	20—	⅛
3	1⅛	ReevesT	23	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2	½	RelGp wt		59	⅞	13-16	13-16—1-16	
19	13⅛	RemAr .60a	7	29	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	RepHous		15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
27	24⅛	RepNY 1	5	1	25	25	25—	⅛
23⅛	17⅛	ReshCot .08	12	32	20⅛	19⅛	20	
25⅛	18⅛	ResistHx .60	9	7	26	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
20	8⅛	Rosrle A	24	53	18⅛	18	18—	⅛
2	1⅛	RestAssc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8	5⅛	Richton .36	4	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
32⅛	15⅛	RileyCo	9	21	31⅛	31	31⅛	
18⅛	11⅛	Risdon .40	12	185	u18⅛	17	17⅛—	⅛
15⅛	11	Robntch		93	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Roblin .10e	4	24	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
17⅛	12	Rockway 1b	8	7	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Rocor		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	4⅛	Rossmr		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Ruddick .12e	5	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
8	6⅛	Rudick pf.56		4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Rusco	25	22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Russell .44	5	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
27⅛	8⅛	RustCft .40	18	370	u23	23	23—	⅛
20	14⅛	RyanH .50	10	x28	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	

S

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
17⅛	15⅛	SGSe pf 1.70		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	SMD	4	20	2	2	2	
5⅛	4⅛	SSPInd .36	28	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	STPCp .60	10	5	13	13	13—	⅛
17	8⅛	Safetran	10	57	17	16⅛	16—	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Salem .891	7	31	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
10⅛	9⅛	SDgo pf .88		5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
1⅛	7-16	SFRE wt		4	9-16	9-16	9-16	
18⅛	15⅛	SanJW 1.40	7	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Sargent	6	21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	SaundrL .30	4	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
12	8⅛	Schenuit .30	5	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Schrader .30	7	3	5	5	5	
2⅛	1⅛	SciMgt .09e	13	1	2	2	2	
21⅛	16	SciAtla .12	12	12	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
19	18⅛	Scope	5	3	u19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
14⅛	11⅛	Scrivner .70	4	1	2	2	12—	⅛
20⅛	15⅛	ScurryR	9	2	17	17	17—	⅛
25	10	SeasnAll .26	16	18	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
2⅛	2	SecMtg		17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	Selas .30	8	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Semtch .05r	10	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Semtch .05r	10	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	7⅛	SetonCo .45	7	13	8⅛	8	8—	⅛
12⅛	10⅛	Sharon	7	6	11⅛	11	11	
9⅛	8⅛	Shawln .50b	8	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
28⅛	20⅛	ShenanO	17	16	22	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
3	2⅛	Shopwell	29	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
27	13⅛	Showbot 1.20	7	14	u21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
3	1⅛	ShulmTr		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Sierrcin .20	9	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	SikesCo A		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	Siloinc	4	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
4	2⅛	SimcoS .25b	14	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Solitron	17	45	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	SonderB .32	5	22	u11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
13⅛	11⅛	Sounesn .40	5	22	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
13⅛	12⅛	SCEd pf 1.05		4	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛+	⅛
25⅛	20	SCEd pf 1.68		z30	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
19⅛	16⅛	SCEd pf 1.45		33	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	
18⅛	16	SCEd pf 1.30		35	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
28⅛	25⅛	SCEd pf 2.30		2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
27⅛	25⅛	SCEd pf 2.21		11	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
5⅛	4⅛	SwtGFin .20	5	10	5	5	5	
11⅛	9⅛	Spartek .40b	9	3	u11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
8⅛	6	Spector .10c	36	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5	3⅛	Spectro .121	4	2	4	4	4	
6⅛	2⅛	Spencer .10	12	65	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	1⅛
7⅛	4⅛	SpenFd .09t	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Splentex .24	7	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
17⅛	14	StCoosa .90	5	8	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	⅛
4⅛	3	StdMetl	16	5	4⅛	4	4—	⅛
11⅛	8⅛	StPacCp .20	4	51	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
32⅛	24⅛	StdShrs .40r		12	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
12⅛	10⅛	StarSup .76	4	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
17⅛	14⅛	StarrtHo .36	5	13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
8⅛	6	Steelmt .24b	13	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
22⅛	15⅛	SteenCh .60	8	9	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
1⅛	1	SterlEl	13	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Stevcoknit	5	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	StrutW .30	6	29	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	SueAnn .24	7	7	4	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
1⅛	¾	Summit	1	8	⅞	⅞	⅞—	⅛
26	16⅛	SunElec .60	11	101	u26⅛	26	26⅛+	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Sunair .45e	7	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
16⅛	11⅛	Sundnc .20b	27	29	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	SunshJr .28	7	3	6	6	6	
17⅛	15	SupFdS .40	8	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	SupIndl .12b	6	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Susqueh	14	40	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
13	10⅛	Susqh pf 25h		9	13	13	13—	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Synalov .30b	3	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
24⅛	17⅛	Syntex .70	18	164	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
18⅛	13⅛	SyscoCp .40	7	13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
7⅛	5	SystEng	23	601	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛

T

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
9⅛	7⅛	TEC .40b	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	Talleyln wt		35	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
8⅛	7⅛	TandyBr	5	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1⅛	⅝	TechSym		20	⅞	13-16	⅞	
3⅛	2⅛	TechOp		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	TechTap .41t	5	1	3	3	3	
8⅛	4	Terntrl .16	5	14	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
17⅛	13⅛	TejoR .20a		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
9⅛	7	TeleCm .40	8	17	9⅛	9	9+	⅛
16	14⅛	Teleflex .72r	8	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Tenna .03a	11	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Tenneco wt		25	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
3	1⅛	Tonney	27	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Tensor		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅛	11⅛	Teradyn	13	74	u16⅛	15⅛	16⅛+	⅛
13⅛	10	TerraC .60	5	19	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
14⅛	11⅛	TetraT	1	23	14⅛	14	14⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Texstr .15e	7	164	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15-16	⅛	ThorCp		5	13-16	13-16	13-16—1-16	
4⅛	2⅛	Thorofar		1	3	3	3	
5⅛	3⅛	ThreeD .79t	4	15	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Thriftmt .10	6	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	Tiffanyl .20	5	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Timpte		56	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
27	18⅛	Tokheim .80	5	23	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
10⅛	10⅛	TolEdot 10		z10	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛+	1
9⅛	5⅛	TotalPet	9	2	8	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	TotPet wt		79	3 3-16	3	3—1-16	
19⅛	15⅛	Total pf .79		10	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
3	2⅛	TownCtry		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	Tredwy .15	3	12	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
13⅛	10⅛	TriStrAtr .80	6	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Trico .10e	9	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
3 11-16	1⅛	TubosM .031		33	3 1-16	3	3—1-16	
9⅛	5⅛	Tulico .40	4	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
4⅛	3	TWINFr .10e	10	35	u 4⅛	4	4⅛	

U

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
15⅛	11⅛	U&I 1.20a	5	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
3⅛	3⅛	UIPCp .20	5	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5	3⅛	URSCo .24	5	34	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	2⅛	UVind wt		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18	6⅛	Unimax	12	28	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
7	4⅛	UnFidel	6	25	6⅛	6	6⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	UnAirPd .56	7	7	11	11	11	
⅛	⅛	UnBrd wt		11	⅛	⅛	⅛	
12⅛	10⅛	UnCosR .55	6	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
1⅛	1⅛	UnFoods		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4	2⅛	UNICp pf .70		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	UPieceD		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅛	7⅛	USEcpTr		35	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
16⅛	12	USFiltr .28	10	108	16⅛	16	16⅛—	⅛
9⅛	8	UnRlIT .70	12	39	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
⅛	⅛	UnRlIT wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7⅛	7⅛	USNIRS		11	7	7	7+	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	USRdium	26	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅛	13⅛	USRbR .1a	9	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
34⅛	30⅛	Unitek .30	13	1	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	UnityB	5	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
2⅛	2⅛	UnivCig .05	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	UnivConf		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
17⅛	12⅛	UnivRs .30	12	25	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
14	8⅛	UnivRu .52	5	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛

V

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
14⅛	10⅛	Valmac .50	7	22	14	13⅛	14—	⅛
2⅛	2⅛	Valuex .03e		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10⅛	8⅛	VanDrn .50	6	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
19⅛	15⅛	Veeco .27a	6	35	u20	19⅛	20+	⅛
23⅛	19	VermntA .32	7	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
10⅛	8⅛	Vernitrn	13	15	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Vesely	10	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Viatech	37	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Vishay	9	35	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2⅛	2⅛	VisualG .05r	9	25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	2	Vol Mer		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Voplex	6	11	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛—	⅛
4⅛	3	VulcnCp	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅛	8⅛	VulcInc .50	4	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛

W

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
3⅛	2⅛	WTC .13	18	6	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	
3⅛	19⅛	WUI .60	9	42	31⅛	31	31	
16⅛	13⅛	Wabasn .43	7	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Wacknht .40	8	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Wainoco	22	100	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
25⅛	19⅛	WalcoN .59b	8	4	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	WallcS .20e	9	30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅛	10⅛	Wang .12	16	35	17	16⅛	17	
17⅛	11⅛	Wang B .22	10	4	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Wards Co	3	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	WarnC pf.05		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
25⅛	21⅛	WshPost .26	9	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
25⅛	21	WRIT 1.76	14	1	23	23	23—	⅛
5	3⅛	Watco .20	2	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
		Watsco .20	12	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	WescoFn	8	8	6	6	6	
11⅛	7	WstFin .15a	268	85	u11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
6⅛	5⅛	Whippny .50		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	5	Whitakr .40	10	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
2⅛	2⅛	Whitehall	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
⅛	⅛	Whittakr wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Wichita	24	7	4	4	4	
9⅛	7⅛	Wmhous .36	9	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
9	7⅛	Winklmn .40	5	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	WinstnM		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
57	50⅛	WisP pf 4.50		z10	54	54	54—	⅛
12⅛		WorcstC	5	15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	WorkWr .50	5	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Wrather .05e	10	27	7	6⅛	7+	⅛
⅛	⅛	WrightH	75	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14⅛	9⅛	Wynnln .40	7	17	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
25	12⅛	WymBn .56	8	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛

X

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
28⅛	17⅛	Xonics .20	8	26	17⅛	d17⅛	17⅛—	⅛

Z

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
16⅛	8⅛	ZeroCo .36	6	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Zimmer .24	8	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or pid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, diviednd omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. r—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

International Stock Indexes

	Test.	Prev.	High 1977	Low 1977
m	92.60	92.40	99.50	87.90
	102.82	103.13	107.63	100.35
	144.68	143.59	148.98	132.11
	451.00	449.60	477.40	353.60
	208.39	207.71	213.69	194.45
	62.91	63.81	71.05	57.95
	86.20	88.80	102.90	77.60
	454.72	455.61	469.37	419.66
	373.92	376.01	384.14	364.70
	4942.51	4977.96	5157.07	4870.24
	299.50	300.30	313.80	293.80

w. (b) Old.

Tokyo Exchange

July 5, 1977

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glas s	331	Matsu E. Wks.	619
Canon	329	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	119
Dai Nip. Print.	550	Mitsubi Corp.	475
Fuji Bank	277	Mitsui Co.	340
Fuji Photo	836	Mitsukoshi	457
Hitachi	209	Nippon Elec.	259
Honda Motor	615	Sharp	357
C. Itoh	269	Shiseido	1,180
Japan Air L.	2,550	Sony Corp.	2,410
Kansai El. P.	910	Sumitomo Bk.	277
Kao Soap	711	Taisho Marine	228
Kirin Brewery	379	Takeda Chem.	239
Komatsu	309	Teijin	123
Kubota	304	Tokio Marine	467
Matsu Ind	620	Toray	123
		Toyota Motor	967

** Ex Div-Ex Rts.

June, 1977

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited — Bank of Scotland — The Chuo Trust and Banking Co. Ltd.

European American Banking Corporation — Euro-Pacific Fincance Corporation Limited

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Société Générale de Banque S.A. — Sumitomo & East Asia Limited — Tokai Bank Nederland N.V.

Union de Banques Arabes et Européennes S.A. – U.B.A.E. — UBAN – Arab Japanese Finance Limited

United Overseas Bank Ltd. New York Agency — World Banking Corporation Limited (WOBACO) Nassau, Bahamas

with

Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG

as Agent

lch

The quarterly report as of 31st March, 1977 of

Leveraged Capital Holdings N.V.

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PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.

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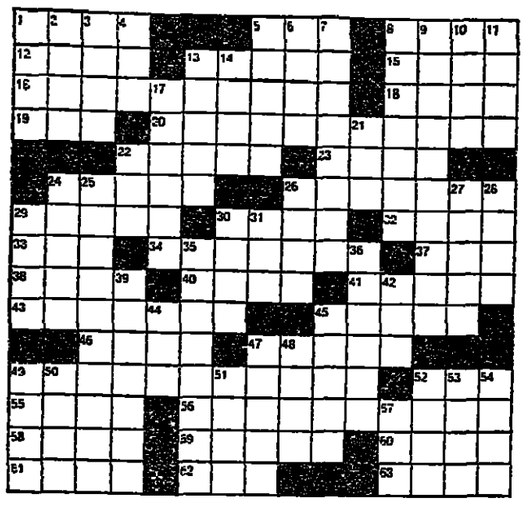
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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Eloper with a spoon
5 Cotton ball
8 Landing craft
12 Suffix with assist and resist
13 "Slip cover"
15 Roman emperor: A.D. 69
16 Where the top brass is scarce
18 Sandarac tree
19 Eastern holiday
20 Keep things going as usual
22 Moves apace
23 Green island
24 "Balm of hurt minds"
26 Evens the score
29 Oodles
30 Companion of rank
32 Indian range
33 Beat the house
34 Traveling bag
37 Reproductive cells
38 Warmol
40 Lode
41 Houston football pro
43 Acted properly
45 Federations of a sort
46 To pray: Sp.
47 Composer Saint- ——
49 What the fall guy does
52 Fluffy scarf
55 Captain Pierce on TV
56 General's right-hand man
58 Villain's glance
59 Vulgar
60 Cleveland's lake
61 Past performance of a racehorse
62 One kind of strike
63 Diner sign

DOWN

1 Pixilated
2 Concerning
3 Glaswegian
4 Rhode Island Red
5 Makes a yarn ball
6 Aid a criminal
7 Tousle
8 Goldbricking
9 Redoubt
10 ". . . gold in them —— hills"
11 Classify
13 Knocked for ——
14 Spirited song
17 Use a flail
21 "Maid of Athens, —— we part . . ."
22 Senator Kennedy
24 Tea-party treat
25 Man of property
26 Actor Arkin
27 Chalet features
28 Kind of boarder
29 Clean the deck
30 "Took a powder"
31 Amin
35 Casus belli, at times
36 Place for cocktails
39 "Tall Ship" feature
42 Election winners
44 Anatomical duct
45 Necklace
47 Auto
48 Lincoln and Beame
49 "—— a loaf is . . ."
50 Table spread
51 Take on
52 Theda of silents
53 Leave out
54 Planet rulers, in a film
57 Bee follower

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WEATHER

	C	F		C	F	
ALGARVE	19	66	Cloudy	MADRID	29	84	Clear
AMSTERDAM	24	75	Clear	MIAMI	28	82	Showers
ANKARA	—	—	Unavailable	MILAN	27	81	Clear
ATHENS	27	81	Clear	MONTREAL	23	73	Cloudy
BEIRUT	31	88	Clear	MOSCOW	19	66	Showers
BELGRADE	23	73	Cloudy	MUNICH	23	73	Clear
BERLIN	23	73	Cloudy	NEW YORK	29	84	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	26	79	Clear	NICE	23	73	Clear
BUCHAREST	27	81	Clear	OSLO	22	72	Clear
BUDAPEST	27	81	Clear	PARIS	29	84	Clear
CASABLANCA	21	70	Clear	PRAGUE	20	68	Stormy
COPENHAGEN	22	72	Clear	ROME	27	81	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	25	77	Clear	SOFIA	26	79	Clear
DUBLIN	20	68	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	19	66	Variable
EDINBURGH	17	63	Cloudy	TEHRAN	41	106	Sunny
FLORENCE	29	84	Clear	TEL AVIV	30	86	Clear
FRANKFURT	25	77	Clear	TUNIS	30	86	Clear
GENEVA	24	75	Clear	VIENNA	25	77	Clear
HELSINKI	17	63	Showers	WARSAW	18	64	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	26	79	Clear	WASHINGTON	31	88	Fair
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Clear	ZURICH	24	75	Cloudy
LISBON	22	72	Clear				
LONDON	26	79	Clear				
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Variable				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

July 5, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m) monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond SF858.05
— (d) Conbar SF601
— (d) Grobar SF640
— (d) Stockbar SF848

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— CSP Fund SF20.06
— Crossbow Fund SF4.62
— ITF Fund N.V. $3.05

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $15.34
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $7.13

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses SF265.75
— (d) Caparex SF455
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF75.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF68
— (d) Energie-Valor SF57.50
— (d) Uniges SF529
— (d) Europa-Valor SF122.75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM20.70
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM71.60

FIDELITY (BERMUDA):
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $20.75
— (d) Fidelity Dlr. Stgs. Tr $35.76
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $19.61
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $27.10
— (w) Fidelity World Fd $13.37

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $36.54
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $6.50

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $47.62
— (r) Jard. Sth-East Asia $12.54

LLOYDS INT. MGT. cp 178 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF424.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF253

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.:
— (w) U.S Dollar Fund $96.81
— (w) Sterling Fund £119.14

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $13.27

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sec. Int. SFr 360.70
— (r) Securiwass SF366

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF442.25
— (d) Intervalor SF62.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF417.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF222.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF86.75
— (d) Universal Fund SF92.46

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF30.50
— (d) Bond Invest SF73.75
— (d) Convert-Invest SF76.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF112.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF32.75
— (d) Globinvest SF63.75
— (d) Pacific Invest SF80.25
— (d) Rometa-Invest SF314.50
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh. SF108.70
— (d) Suna Swiss R. Est. SF177

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantikfonds DM14.55
— (d) Europafonds DM28.45
— (d) Unifonds DM19.10
— (d) Unirenta DM42.05
— (d) Unispecial I DM46.45

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $6.88
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.67
Austral. Selects Fd. $1.81
(w) Brownmvest $12.31
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF1,238
(w) Citadel Fund $2.85
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $382.68
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs $7.79
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs $12.75
(d) Convert. Bond Fd N.V. $9.65
(w) D.G.O. $33.03
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-divid.) $9.77
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $14.24
(d) Dreyfus Intercontinent $13.91
(w) Europe Obligations LF1,022
(w) First Internat'l Fd. $193.24
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $26.95
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF1,785
(d) Formula Selection Fd. SF71.91
(d) Fondutalia $9.61
(d) Frankf.-Trust Investms. DM44.11
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) $9.56
(w) Future Australia Fd. Aus.35.53
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l $5.33
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. NV $1,741
(i) H.O.L.T. Hobet $25.35
(d) Icofund $9.61
(d) Interfund S.A. $6.54
(w) Intermarket Fund $127.26
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) $23.91
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $3.36
(r) Invest. Atlantiques $32.54
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $7.91
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A. $6.99
(r) Japan Growth Fund $30.30
(d) Japan Selection Fund $51.75
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $23.37
(d) KB Income Fund LF1,828
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. $11.12
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. $25.14
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold $74.86
(w) Luxfund $19.35
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd $41.09
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $9.42
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.07
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund $2.62
(w) Nippon Fund $31.05
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.05
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd. $3.91
(w) N.A.M.F. $35.61
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $22.96
(d) Rento Fund LF1,295
(d) Rentinvest LF488
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.75
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF78.55
Shure Realty N.V. SF15.51
Share International N.V. $4.63
(w) SMH Special Fund DM80.90
(d) Soros Fund $339.84
(w) Talent Global Fund $3.99
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) $29.95
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $11.08
(w) Transpacific Fund $24.41
(w) United Can. Inv. Fd. $2.92
(d) Universal Dollar Trust $3.09
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd. $10.71
(w) Western Growth Fd. $5.58
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,262.77
(w) West Proprietary N.Y. $1,415.63
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd. $396
(w) Worldwide Securities $32.32
(w) Worldwide Special $4,013.49

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; : — New; N.A — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid. Change F/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split. ** Ex RTS. "S"—Suspended. N.C.—Not communicated. ●—Ex-coupon.

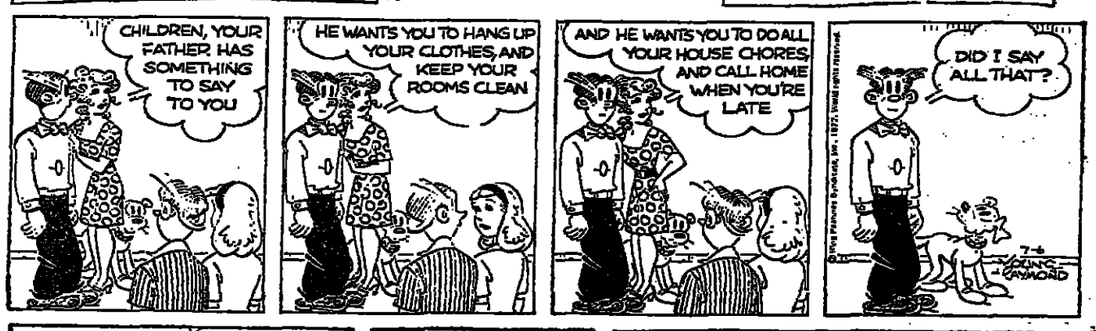
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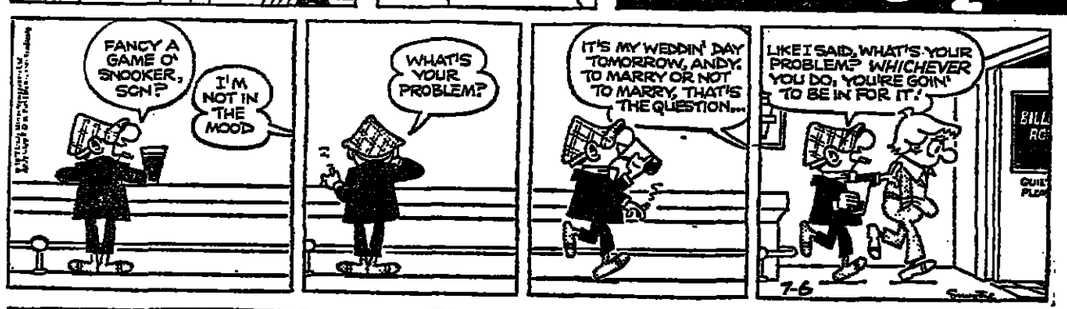
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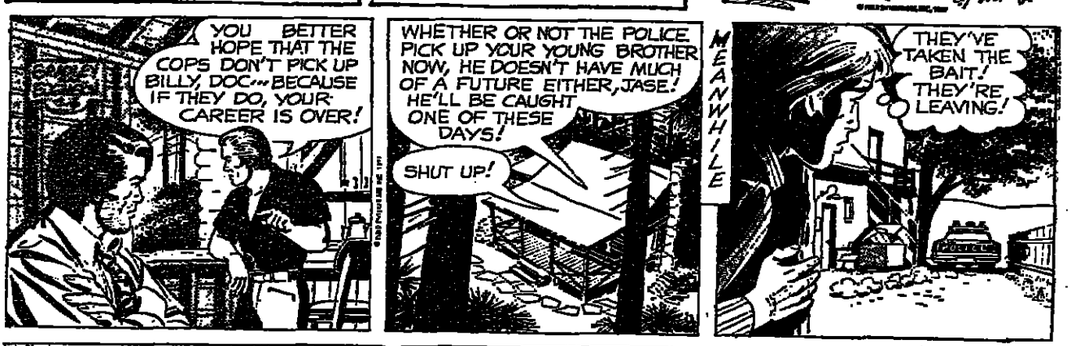


ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LUCCK

SNUKK

CRENAK

INCLOU



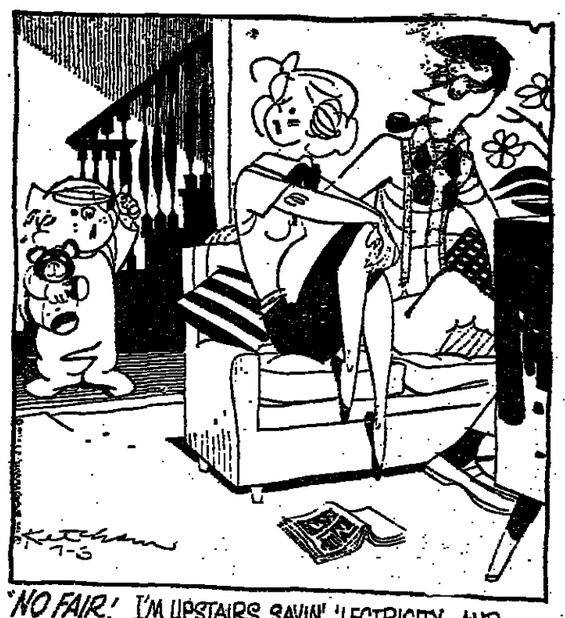
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DUMPY SHYLY PICKET GAMBLE
Answer: What the champ proved to be—A CHUMP

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

BRINGING UP CHILDREN OVER
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By Sidney Werkman, M.D., Basic Books, 221

Reviewed by Katharine Gratwick Bak

DR. SIDNEY WERKMAN, a child psychiatrist who has been a consultant to the State Department and the Peace Corps, has written the first how-to-do-it book for parents living with their families in foreign countries since Louise Winfield's comprehensive "Living Overseas" came out in 1961.

The art of bringing up children anywhere in the world has a lot to do with how parents feel about themselves. Adults may worry about social isolation, and about finding friends and resources within a new community. Overseas American wives and mothers may wonder how to maintain feelings of competence and career credentials in spite of continual uprootings. Dr. Werkman suggests that parents ask themselves why they are leaving the United States and what they are searching for before they leave. Parents must be able to answer such questions to their own satisfaction before they can handle the concerns of their children.

In addition, fathers must be particularly careful not to immerse themselves in the professional aspects of transition to the extent that they are unaware of adjustment problems in the rest of the family: "The 3-year-old daughter about to lose her best friend, a wife who must give up an interesting part-time job, or a son who can no longer hope to play high school football."

The book includes a brief overview of the stages of childhood development in an overseas context. Werkman recommends that parents become familiar with these stages so that they will not feel overwhelmed by occasional negative behavior: "Sometimes youngsters will seek attention by being 'bad' in ways that threaten to influence a parent's career. A child's behavior—even fire-setting or drug use in an older youngster—should never be sufficient cause for the termination of a parent's job and return to the United States. Heads of organizations should keep this point in mind so that parents are not tyrannized by the disturbed behavior of their children."

In the age-old debate on childhood exposure to foreign languages, Dr. Werkman believes that all children are naturally bilingual. But Dr. Werkman cautions parents against forcing children to learn foreign languages when there is no practical need for them within the child's world, and advises parents to be sure their children learn at least one language well, preferably their native tongue.

Dr. Werkman also cautions attention to change in family organization. When a child overseas is placed in the hands of a caretaker (an "aya" in many countries), his mother may lose much of her parenting role as she becomes involved in activities outside the home. Conflicts frequently arise between the mother and the "aya" over pampering, protectiveness and feeding (a fat child is a healthy child in many parts of the world). In some cultures male children are openly prefered to female children. Sexual stimulation can arise when a child shares a bedroom with an adult. An "aya" may also communicate deep fears to a child which are based on local superstitions. For example, "one child feared sleeping with his windows open for years because an 'aya,' who shared his room, told him bats would fly in- suck their blood if are even cracked."

Final separations "ayas" are always Werkman advises p with their children ture long before t to prepare the caret so that there are n shocks.

Parents of adole agree with the mot who said, "A real living here is that c daughters are rem from television bu many other undesir in their environmen The drug problem i existent; we have fa about dating and th car." But adolescen its course, and chil cannot always be p their own developm For every adolesc postponed, there are which families fac move overseas wit Among these are t teen-agers encounte ing for peer groups, summer jobs and establishing indepe families thrown to gether in small over nities. Moreover, ado also carry a "high family representati United States at when they feel a lacking in confidenc

Materials included overseas are usef mention of the exce Service Educational seling Center in W inexplicably missing on medical and psy sources include goo hygiene, preventive recommended travel cabinet and a practic of how to deal wi depression, person delinquent child o husband.

Dr. Werkman's travelers with the techniques of successful It is up to parents alike to move beyond of transition into live adventure and healt while living overseas.

Katharine Gratwick psychiatric social written on Foreign adjustment. She Service wife and

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Best Sel

This report is based on more than 250 bookstor the United States. W necessarily consecutive.

The New York

FICTION

This week

1 The Thorn Birds, by leen McCullough
2 Falconer, by John Ch
3 Oliver's Story, by Segal
4 The Crash of '79, by E. Erdman
5 Condominium, by John MacDonald
6 The Chancellor Manus by Robert Ludlum
7 Trinity, by Leon Uris
8 Illusions, by Richard
9 How to Save Your Life, by Erica Jon
10 A Book of Common by Joan Didion

NONFICTION

1 Your Erroneous Zo Wayne W. Dyer
2 The Book of Li David Wallechinsk
3 Passages, by Gail
4 The Dragons of Ed Carl Sagan
5 Haywire, by Brooke ward
6 It Didn't Start Watergate, by Lasky
7 Roots, by Alex Haley
8 The Grass Is Greener Over the Se Tank, by Erma Bomb
9 The Complete Michael MacCoby
10 Fishbait: The Memoi the Congressional keeper, by William as Told to Frances Leighton

Solution to Previous Puzzle

R	E	A	M	S		S	A	V	E		B	A	R	K
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I	D	E	A		E	A	S	T	O	N		S	H	E
T	W	O	F	O	R	T	H	E	S	E		S	A	W
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T	H	R	E	E	P	E	N	N	Y	O	P	E	R	A
I	M	A	M		A	T	T	E	N	D	A	N	T	S
R	E	B	S		W	H	O	S		S	L	E	E	K

BRIDGE — By Alan

One would not choose to open four spades in first or second position on the diagram for fear of missing a slam. In third seat, the danger of missing a biddable slam is small, and the preemptive action may give West a problem.

As it happened, West had no bidding problem, but he did have a lead problem. In some trepidation, he led a heart, and the declarer ruffed East's ace. The routine play at this point was to cash the top spades, hoping the queen would fall. If this failed, South would be able to lead diamonds once from dummy for a finesse, succeeding if East held a singleton honor, a doubleton honor, or both honors, and also if West began with king-queen doubleton.

As can be seen, this play would have failed. The declarer did better. At the second trick, he led a low trump, giving up the chance of avoiding a trump loser. It was vital to be able to lead diamond honors. In practice, it was a finesse, and the ten-miner in dummy could provide the extra entry.

West hesitated a little before taking the trump queen, but decided rightly that South would have played differently if East held a singleton honor heart lead was ruffed ed hand, and a trump dummy for the fir finesse. Eventually th was used as the entry diamond finesse, and was home.

In theory, South's p ed on finding East w one of the diamond practice it was a virtu West was known to h risky lead from an u heart suit, and would led the diamond king he held a king-queen tion.

NORTH (D)
♠ 109
♡ 8742
◇ 6542
♣ K32

WEST
♠ Q8754
♡ KJ32
◇ K87
♣ Q93

SOUTH
♠ AKJ3
♡ —
◇ AJ10
♣ A74

Both sides were vulnera

North	East	South
Pass	Pass	4 ♠
Pass	Pass	

West led the heart three

هكذا من الأصل

Soccer Wins Favor of U.S. Youth

By Tony Kornheiser

NEW YORK, July 5 (NYT).—...teen years ago when Pat ...omiskey was asked by a ...s to start a youth soccer ...ue in Massapequa, N.Y., he ...to travel across town to the ...all coach at Our Lady of ...des grammar school to ...d for players who had been ...rom the football team. Mc...iskey had no other choice; ...eeded 11 players for a game, ...he could only get eight or ...on his own.

...w there are 2,200 youths, ...ears old and under, who ...organized soccer in Massa...a. Just the other day the ...all coach from Our Lady ...urdes came to McComiskey ...asked him for some players. ...coach said, "Give me any...you cut from the soccer ...s. I need them for foot...

...is story, which McComiskey ...loves to tell, is indicative of ...'s happening nationwide ...soccer—the fastest growing ...sport in the United States. ...r is, if you will, the tennis ...un sports. It's in the infant ...of a boom that may leave ...unparalleled among team ...s in this country. It is no ...r an "immigrant" sport, ...suddenly something as ...ican as, say, baseball.

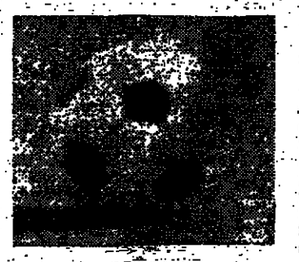
'A Hockey Puck'

...out 10 years ago I went ...a sporting goods store in ...wood, Calif., and asked for ...er ball." said Hans Stierle, ...nder of the American ...Soccer Organization. ...guy behind the counter ...know what I was talking ...he asked me if I meant ...key puck. Last year that ...sold nearly $1 million ...of soccer balls, equipment ...niforms."

...ecently as three years ago ...Eichin, the soccer coach ...University of Wisconsin ...een Bay, saw a sign in a ...do Springs, Colo., depart...store advertising "socker" ...But such a spelling is un...now. Dave Krause, the ...of Wolf's Sporting Goods ...ckville Centre, N.Y., re...hat in the first six months ...he sold 3,000 soccer balls: ...he sold a total of 1,200. ...says that "soccer is kick...tle League baseball in the ...

...major growth of the sport ...he youth and profession...s where more people are ...and watching the game ...han ever. On June 19, a ...American Soccer League ...between Tampa Bay and ...mos drew 62,394 paying ...ers to Giants Stadium in ...utherford, N.J. The fol...Sunday a game between ...ecs and Cosmos attracted ...paying customers to ...Stadium, outdrawing a ...es-Red Sox baseball game ...nkee Stadium.

...the youth level, the fig...are more impressive. In ...1964, when Stierle founded his AYSO, he had nine teams. By October, he anticipates 8,750. In 1972, when Don Greer founded the rival United States Youth Soccer Association, there were 30,000 youngsters enrolled. This year he has 228,000. Combining the registration figures of these organizations, there are 350,000 youngsters—18 and under—playing organized soccer in the United States and there are es...



...timates that the numbers run higher than a million, counting kids who kick the ball around in unaffiliated recreational leagues.

Clive Toye, a Briton and former president of the Cosmos, thinks that the grassroots base of youth soccer will be the key to the sport's success in the years to come. Toye calls the youth boom "just like a sausage machine. We're squeezing so many kids in at the bottom it'll take a few years for the numbers to show up at the colleges and pro levels."

Here are some of the explanations for the growth of soccer:

• There are no size requirements. Girls can play soccer as easily as boys, and organized leagues encourage them to do so.

• Soccer is inexpensive to play. Unlike hockey or football, where expensive protective padding is needed, all one really needs for soccer is a ball. A ball that will survive two years of constant play costs about $15.

• Soccer is a wonderful conditioner. The primary action is running. "Soccer players do it for 90 minutes" is a slogan of the NASL.

• There is a very low incidence of injury, especially as compared to football and hockey. This is attractive to parents.

• Kids do not find soccer boring. Said 12-year-old Walter Distler of Massapequa, "Baseball is boring. You gotta wait so long in the outfield to touch the ball that you feel like sitting down during the game. In soccer, you can be like the quarterback every time you kick the ball, and you can get the ball just by running to it."

• Because the action is continuous, there is an absence of the "Little League parent" syndrome. It's virtually impossible for a coach to stop the action and give instructions to the players as so often happens in youth baseball, basketball and football leagues. Consequently, few kids are turned off from a sport by the coaches and parents as often happens in the other sports.

• It is a team game, which helps in the socialization process. Plus, it is the international game, which gives children a sense of the world community.

• Soccer is very chic now. The sport has its greatest appeal in the suburban, white, upwardly mobile segment of society, where being chic is sometimes paramount. Parents are enrolling their children in soccer programs now, just as this same segment of society enrolled their children in Little League baseball programs in the 1950s and 1960s, when baseball was the chic, suburban team sport.

The areas where soccer is growing fastest include the Pacific Northwest, California, Texas, Florida, Minnesota, northern Virginia and suburban New York. In Greece, N.Y., a suburb of Rochester where there were once four baseball diamonds and no soccer fields at a neighborhood park, there are now three soccer fields and only one baseball diamond.

Ron Gilbert, soccer coach at Brandywine High School in Delaware, remembered that when he moved to Delaware in 1961 there were only five high schools statewide with soccer programs. "Now," he says, "32 out of the 39 high schools in the state have soccer programs and five of those that don't are in the middle of Wilmington."

These figures reflect the sport's lack of growth in the inner-city area. Geographically, only the Midwest, where football still is king, and such sparsely populated states as Wyoming, Idaho, the Dakotas and South Carolina, where there are few adults qualified to teach the game since there are few adults who have been exposed to it, have resisted the boom. However, the most startling area of no growth is in the inner city.

Handful of Blacks

"If you're talking about blacks in soccer," says Hans Stierle, "out of our 125,000 registered players only a handful are black—an insignificant percentage."

There are two basic reasons for this: One, the inner-city youth looks to high-paying professional sports such as basketball and football for upward mobility out of the ghetto. Two, soccer isn't televised nationally yet, and many inner-city residents see the world beyond their neighborhoods only through television.

It is perhaps curious that the cities where the NASL has its most consistent high attendance —Seattle, Portland, Ore., Bloomington, Minn., Tampa Bay, Dallas—are what Kurt Lamm calls, "absolutely American cities." Cities such as Chicago and Toronto, where large ethnic populations were supposed to guarantee large crowds, have not drawn well.

Toronto, where the team is made up almost entirely of Croatians, averages only about 5,000 fans a game, which is far under the league average of 13,300.

Similarly, the Chicago franchise is doing poorly, averaging only 5,200 fans a game. Jim Walker, the general manager, said that a problem was the stadium, which is in the city. "We're going to have to move to a suburban stadium." Walker said. "Our fans come from the suburbs, and they don't want to drive to the city."

Clearly, the Cosmos have been the success story of the league. Their attendance figures, helped by an advertising budget of more than $350,000 so far this season, have given the NASL credibility nationwide despite weak franchises such as Connecticut and Rochester, which regularly attract less than 5,000 fans. Promoting their star players such as Pele, Franz Beckenbauer and Giorgio Chinaglia, the Cosmos have all but certified the popularity of a sport that might otherwise have gone unnoticed professionally had the huge crowds come instead to Seattle or Portland.

International Play Seen

LOS ANGELES, July 5 (Reuters).—Dennis Violett, a former Manchester United star and now coach of the Washington Diplomats in the NASL, feels that the United States soon will be able to compete internationally with some success.

"You can tell by the number of kids playing now," Violett says. "Soccer is definitely major league now. The entire league has improved."

'More Opportunity'

LOS ANGELES, July 5 (Reuters).—Butch Van Breda Kolff, a former professional basketball player and now a leading basketball coach, says: "If I were head of the board of education, I'd make soccer the major sport in every school. There's more opportunity for more kids.

"You have to be a giant to play basketball, a monster to play football. Average-sized kids can excel in soccer. There's not as much risk of serious injury. Besides, it's the greatest exercise in the world and a beautiful game."

...me Soccer Clubs Draw Difficult Matches

...H, July 5 (UPI).—The ...the first round of the ...ropean soccer cups today ...an above-average share ...ult first-round matches ...reigning European ...Liverpool benefited ...traditional bye.

...e English club's oppo...ast season's Champions' ...1. Borussia Moenchen... of West Germany, will ...ravel to Hungary to face ...dapest in a tough open... fixture. Hungarian ...riding high after its na...am defeated the Soviet ...qualify for a playoff ...outh American country ...orld Cup.

...Madrid also has a dif...st-round match against Dynamo Bucharest, the Romanian champion, while Benfica of Portugal will be host to Torpedo Moscow.

The first-round matches will be played Sept. 14 and 28 on a home and away basis. The sites for the finals in the Champions' and Cup Winners' Cups will be decided at the end of the year.

Another well-balanced first-round tie could be between French champion Nantes and Dukla Prague of Czechoslovakia.

Ajax Amsterdam and Juventus of Turin appeared to have drawn easier opening opponents. The Dutchmen face Lillestroem of Norway and Juventus clashes with Omonia Nicosia of Cyprus.

...ack Record

...CKHOLM, July 5 (Reu...-Dick Quax of New ...t set a world record—...nth of a second—of 13 ...; 12.9 seconds for the ...eters at the meet here ...

...previous best was 13:... Belgian Emiel Putte...t Brussels in Septem...72.

German Holds Cycling Lead

BORDEAUX, July 5 (Reuters).—Dietrich Thurau gained 50 seconds on Eddy Merckx in a time trial at the end of today's fifth stage of the Tour de France cycle race to reinforce his overall lead.

The West German's powerful sprint gave him a stunning victory over Merckx in the 30.2-kilometer sprint against the clock around Bordeaux. He completed the distance in 39 minutes 34 seconds.

But Merckx still lies second overall, 58 seconds behind.

The time trial came after a 138.5-kilometer road race from Morcenx to Bordeaux that ended in a sprint won by a hair's breadth by Frenchman Jacques Esclassan.

Thurau, a sprint specialist, who won the time trial in Fleurance at the start of the Tour, has still to prove himself over the grueling Alpine section of the course.

Merckx, if in good form, could easily make up a 58-second deficit.

Frenchman Bernard Thevenet, who won the Tour in 1975, and Belgian Lucien Van Impe, victor last year, also are still within striking distance of Thurau. Thevenet is in third place, behind 85 seconds, and Van Impe is in eighth place, 132 seconds behind.

The riders have a day off tomorrow.

Forego Is Upset

NEW YORK, July 5 (UPI).—Quiet Little Table, making a strong stretch run, upset favored Forego, who drifted wide, by a neck yesterday to win the 91st running of the $106,400 Suburban Handicap at Belmont Park. Forego was carrying 138 pounds, the most in the seven-year-old gelding's career, 24 pounds more than Quiet Little Table.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	45	35	.563	—
Boston	42	34	.553	1
Baltimore	42	36	.844	1 1/2
Cleveland	37	35	.493	5 1/2
Milwaukee	38	40	.487	6
Detroit	36	41	.468	7 1/2
Toronto	30	46	.395	14

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	43	32	.574	—
Minnesota	42	36	.544	3
Kansas City	41	38	.532	4
California	38	37	.507	6
Texas	37	40	.481	8
Oakland	34	43	.442	11
Seattle	25	48	.422	13

Monday's Results

Boston 9, Toronto 6.
Minnesota 5, Milwaukee 0.
Baltimore 5, Detroit 4.
New York 7, Cleveland 5.
Kansas City 1, Texas 0.
California 4, Oakland 2.
Chicago 6, Seattle 2.

Tuesday's Games

Minnesota at Milwaukee, n.
Detroit at Baltimore, 2, twi-night.
Cleveland at New York, n.
Kansas City at Texas, n.
Oakland at California, n.
Chicago at Seattle, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	43	28	.622	—
Philadelphia	44	33	.579	4
St. Louis	43	36	.544	6 1/2
Pittsburgh	41	37	.526	8
Montreal	36	42	.462	13
New York	31	47	.397	18

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	54	26	.675	—
Cincinnati	42	35	.545	10 1/2
Houston	36	44	.450	18
San Francisco	34	47	.420	20 1/2
San Diego	33	48	.407	22
Atlanta	30	49	.380	24

Monday's Results

Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 2 (1st).
Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 3 (2d).
Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3.
Montreal 10, Chicago 2 (1st).
Montreal 7, Chicago 6 (2d).
Philadelphia 3, New York 1.
Atlanta 5, Cincinnati 4.
Houston 12, San Diego 7.

Tuesday's Games

Montreal at Chicago
St. Louis at Pittsburgh, n.
New York at Philadelphia, n.
Cincinnati at Atlanta, n.
Houston at San Diego, n.

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

... 110 002 200—6 14 0
... 000 021 24x—9 11 3
Hartenstein (7), Willis (8), ... and Ashby, Whitt (8); ...fernandez (7), Cleveland (7-... (8) and Fisk. W—Campbell ...Hartenstein (6-2). HR—Bos... 2 (23), Lynn 2 (9), Carbo ... (14), Rice (19), Yastrzem...oronto, Velez (12).

... 014 000 000—5 10 0
... 000 000 000—0 5 0
...igaro (6-4) and Wynegar; McClure (2), Hinds (8) and ...Sorensen (5-3). HR—Cub...

... 011 000 311—6 9 1
... 000 005 00x—6 11 0
Grilli (6), and Kimm; R. Martinez (9) and Dempsey. ...y (10-7). L—Fidrych (6-3). ...enfass 2 (6), Staub (10), ...1).

... 000 000 212—5 10 1
... 030 000 31x—7 9 0
Monge (7) and Kendall; ... Clay (8) and Munson. W—...8-6). L—Garland (5-9). HR ...e (5), White (7). Nettles ...ella (4).

...ity ... 000 010 000—1 5 0
... 000 000 000—0 7 0
...Littell (9) and Porter; Perry ...Sundberg. W—Colborn (10-8).

Oakland ... 010 010 000—2 6 0
California ... 020 200 00x—4 12 0
Langford, Bair (4), Lacey (6) and Sanguillen; Ryan (11-7) and Stanhouse. L—Langford (6-7). HR—Mulliniks (7), Armas (8).
Chicago ... 000 002 210—5 11 1
Seattle ... 000 010 010—2 5 0
Barrios (8-3) and Essian; Montague, Kekich (6), Fagan (7) and Stinson. L—Montague (5-9). HR—Gamble (14), Spencer (13), Garr (5).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(First Game)

St. Louis ... 002 000 000—2 5 1
Pittsburgh ... 200 200 02x—5 9 0
Underwood, Metzger (7), Hrabosky (7) and Simmons; Rooker, Gossage (7) and Dyer. W—Rooker (6-9). L—Underwood (4-4). HR—Moreno (4).

(Second Game)

St. Louis ... 001 200 000—3 6 1
Pittsburgh ... 010 000 201—4 6 2
Carroll, Urrea (6), Eastwick (8) and Sadek; Forster, Demery (8), Tekulve (9) and Ott. W—Tekulve (6-1). L—Eastwick (3-3). HR—Stennett (4), Ott (4), Parker (12), Anderson (3).

(First Game)

Montreal ... 421 020 145—19 20 1
Chicago ... 200 000 010—3 9 3
Brown (6-6) and Carter; Burris, Moore (1), Todd (5), Bittner (8) and Swisher. L—Burris (8-8). HR—Valenzuela 2 (15), Parrish (8), Dawson (8).

(Second Game)

Montreal ... 310 000 201—7 11 2
Chicago ... 101 200 002—6 9 0
Rogers, Atkinson (6), Kerrigan (9), McEnaney (9) and Blackwell; Renko, P. Reuschel (5), Sutter (7), Hernandez (8) and Mitterwald. W—Atkinson (4-1). L—P. Reuschel (2-1). HR—Unser (5), Mejias (3), Mitterwald (5), Murcer (12).

Los Angeles ... 002 100 100—4 12 0
San Francisco ... 000 000 000—0 3 1
Sutton (10-2) and Oates; Halicki, Cornutt (7), Curtis (7), Moffitt (8) and Sadek. L—Halicki (7-8). HR—Oates (11), Monday (11).

New York ... 000 000 100—1 6 0
Philadelphia ... 003 000 00x—3 9 0
Koosman, Myrick (7), Baldwin (8) and Stearns; Lonborg, Reed (9) and Boone. W—Lonborg (2-3). L—Koosman (6-9).
Cincinnati ... 100 010 011—4 8 1
Atlanta ... 000 101 02x—5 8 0
Seaver (8-6) and Bench; Niekro, Camp (9) and Pocoroba. W—Niekro (8-9). HR—Montanez (11), Bench (18), Driessen (11).
Houston ... 007 002 111—12 13 1
San Diego ... 002 301 000—7 10 2
Andujar, Lemongello (4), Pentz (8), Niekro (8) and Ferguson; Griffin, Wehrmeister (5), Sawyer (6), Preisleben (8), Tomlin (8) and Tenace. W—Niekro (3-2). L—Griffin (5-6). HR—Cruz 2 (6), Ferguson (11), Ivie (7).

Wind Absent On Eve of British Open

TURNBERRY, Scotland, July 5 (AP).—More than 150 golfers prepared to drive off for the British Open Golf championships tomorrow and all were asking the same question—how long before the sleeping giant of Ailsa wakes up?

The normally windswept Ailsa links, where the best shots are blown awry, were as calm as Augusta, Ga., on a summer's day.

Tom Weiskopf, the 1973 winner, came through the inward nine holes in 30 in today's practice—5 under par.

'Such Narrow Fairways'

Lee Trevino, the 1971 champion, said: "Unless the wind comes up, a long hitter—someone like Tom Watson or Tom Weiskopf—will win this year. It's a long course, and I've never seen such narrow fairways.

"It's lucky the rough is so low, otherwise you could play for two weeks before finishing."

Britain's Tony Jacklin, who knows the 6,875-yard Ailsa course as well as any man in the field, said: "We are going to get a lot of low scores if the weather stays like this."

Jacklin said the course is not difficult when there is no wind. "But when it blows—oh boy," he said. "And let's hope it does, because changes of wind make the British Open. It will be a shame if the weather stays like this, because there will be no challenge."

The course on the shores of the Firth of Clyde, with tees on promontories above the rocks and waves, is as stern a challenge to foreign visitors as any of Scotland's famous courses.

Trevino said: "I come over here because I like playing these courses. They are different. Every tournament in the United States is the same—same greens, same grass."

The bookies made Jack Nicklaus favorite at odds of 6 to 1. Nicklaus's record in the British Open makes him an automatic favorite. Since 1962 he has won twice, been runner-up five times and placed third three times.

26. Get a clue from the sound of his voice.

(An international call means business.)

("Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

2 Each for Scott, Lynn

8 Bosox Homers End Loss Streak

BOSTON, July 4 (UPI).—George Scott and Fred Lynn, hitting two home runs apiece, paced the Boston Red Sox as they tied a major league record with eight homers altogether and snapped a nine-game losing streak with a 9-8 victory over the Toronto Blue Jays yesterday.

Boston, which hadn't hit a homer in four games, became the sixth club in major league history to hit eight homers in a game—Minnesota being the last club to do, in 1963.

The other Red Sox homers were by Carl Yastrzemski, Bernie Carbo, Butch Hobson and Jim Rice.

Twins 5, Brewers 0

At Milwaukee, Mike Cubbage hit a three-run home run and drove in another run with a single to lead Minnesota to a 5-0 triumph over Milwaukee.

Rod Carew went hitless in three at-bats, striking out twice.

Orioles 6, Tigers 4

At Baltimore, rookie Eddie Murray's 11th home run, a two-run shot, ignited a six-run sixth as Baltimore beat Mark Fidrych and Detroit, 6-4. Rudy May posted his eighth complete game at Detroit's expense.

White Sox 6, Mariners 2

At Seattle, Oscar Gamble, Jim Spencer and Ralph Garr hit home runs to lead Chicago to its fifth straight victory, a 6-2 triumph over Seattle.

Yankees 7, Indians 5

At New York, Chris Chambliss, Roy White and Craig Nettles hit second-inning homers off Cleveland's $2-million pitcher, Wayne Garland, to lead New York to a 7-5 victory over the Indians.

Royals 1, Rangers 0

At Arlington, Texas, Jim Colborn, with ninth-inning relief help from Mark Littell, scored his eighth victory of the season as Kansas City beat Texas, 1-0, for its eighth triumph in 11 games.

Braves 5, Reds 4

In the National League, at Atlanta, Biff Pocoroba hit a three-run double with two out in the eighth to give Atlanta a 5-4 victory over Tom Seaver and Cincinnati.

Expos 7, Cubs 6
Expos 19, Cubs 3

At Chicago, Sam Mejias doubled to score Gary Carter, breaking a 4-4 tie in the seventh, and added a homer in the ninth to lead Montreal to a 7-6 victory over Chicago, completing a sweep of a doubleheader. The Expos won the opener, 19-3, on 20 hits off four pitchers, including infielder-outfielder Larry Bittner, who allowed three home runs in 1 1/3 innings in his first pitching effort.

Dodgers 4, Giants 0

At San Francisco, right-hander Don Sutton hurled a three-hit shutout to lead Los Angeles to a 4-0 triumph over San Francisco. The victory gave the Dodgers a sweep of the four-game series. The loss was the seventh straight for the Giants.

Pirates 4, Cardinals 3
Pirates 5, Cardinals 2

At Pittsburgh, Dave Parker lined the first pitch in the bottom of the ninth over the right-field fence for his 12th home run, to give Pittsburgh a 4-3 victory over St. Louis and a sweep of a doubleheader. The Pirates took the first game 5-2.

Phillies 3, Mets 1

At Philadelphia, Ollie Brown hit a two-run triple in the third to carry Philadelphia to a 3-1 victory over New York.

Astros 12, Padres 7

At San Diego, Houston scored seven runs in the third, three of them on Roger Metzger's bases-loaded triple, and Jose Cruz hit two homers as the Astros outlasted San Diego, 12-7.

Nolan Ryan Ties a Koufax Strikeout Mark

ANAHEIM, Calif., July 5 (UPI).—Nolan Ryan fanned 11 Oakland batters last night to equal Sandy Koufax's major league record of 87 games with 10 or more strikeouts as the California Angels trimmed the A's, 4-2.

Ryan now has 211 strikeouts in 170 innings, putting him well within range of his own mark of 383 for a single season. It was the 13th time this season in 20 starts that he has whiffed 10 or more.

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Batting
(Based on 175 at bats.)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Simmons, St. L.	78	282	42	85	.337
Griffey, Cin.	76	312	64	105	.336
Parker, Pgh.	78	315	52	104	.330
Mumphrey, St. L.	67	177	33	58	.328
Stennett, Pitt.	73	284	31	92	.324
Valentine, Mtl.	72	284	40	95	.323
Lezcano, Phi.	67	253	42	81	.320
Trillo, Chi.	74	260	32	83	.319
Cromartie, Mtl.	77	307	53	97	.316
Morgan, Cin.	75	256	64	81	.316

RUNS — Griffey, Cin., 64; Morgan, Cin., 54; Smith, LA, 64; Winfield, SD, 63; Rose, Cin., 58.

RUNS BATTED IN—Garvey, LA, 76; Foster, Cin., 73; Cey, LA, 71; Bench, Cin., 62; Burroughs, Atl., 61.

HITS — Griffey, Cin., 105; Parker, Pgh., 104; Garvey, LA, 103; Cromartie, Mtl., 98; Winfield, SD, 97.

DOUBLES — Cromartie, Mtl., 27; Parker, Pgh., 23; Bentz, St. L., 23; Rose, Cin., 23; Griffey, Cin., 21.

TRIPLES—Brock, St. L., 6; Mumphrey, St. L., 6; Templeton, St. L., 6; Almon, SD, 6; Winfield, SD, 6.

HOME RUNS—Schmidt, Phl., 22; Foster, Cin., 22; Garvey, LA, 22; Burroughs, Atl., 21; Bench, Cin., 18.

STOLEN BASES — Taveras, Pgh., 21; Richards, SD, 28; Morgan, Cin., 26; Cabell, Hou, 26; Cedeno, Hou., 26; Lopes, LA, 26.

PITCHING (6 decisions) — Rau, LA, 8-1, .889, 4.22; Reuschel, Chi., 11-2, .846, 2.24; Candelaria, Pgh., 8-2, .800, 2.25; Denny, St. L., 7-2, .778, 3.65; Sutton, LA, 10-3, .769, 2.48; Norman, Cin., 9-3, .750, 3.07; Reed, Phi., 6-2, .750, 2.38; Carlton, Phi., 10-4, .714, 2.09.

STRIKEOUTS — Niekro, Atl., 119; Rogers, Mtl., 105; Koosman, NY, 96; Seaver, Cin., 96; Halicki, SF, 97.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Batting
(Based on 175 at bats.)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Carew, Minn.	75	305	62	122	.400
Dade, Cleveland	66	206	34	71	.345
Singleton, Bal.	70	248	39	82	.335
Bostock, Minn.	75	282	58	94	.333
Fairly, Tor.	68	254	36	76	.335
Fisk, Bos.	72	248	60	80	.325
Bailor, Tor.	66	262	35	84	.321
Rivers, N.Y.	71	278	35	88	.317
Munson, N.Y.	73	290	43	91	.314
Fuentes, Det.	74	290	39	92	.307

RUNS—Carew, Minn., 62; Fisk, Bos., 60; Bostock, Minn., 56; Bonds, Cal., 52; Lemon, Chi., 52.

RUNS BATTED IN—Hisle, Minn., 73; Munson, NY, 69; Zisk, Chi., 58; Thompson, Detroit, 56; Carew, Minn., 56.

HITS — Carew, Minn., 122; Yount, Mil., 94; Bostock, Minn., 94; Rice, Bos., 92; Chambliss, NY, 92.

DOUBLES—Jackson, NY, 32; McRae, KC, 32; Lemon, Chi., 32; Hisle, Minn., 26; Burleson, Bos., 19; Yount, Milw., 19.

TRIPLES—Carew, Minn., 14; Rice, Bos., 8; Randolph, NY, 7; Cowens, KC, 7; Bonds, Cal., 6; Bostock, Minn., 6.

HOME RUNS—Scott, Bos., 25; Rice, Bos., 19; Zisk, Chi., 19; Hisle, Minn., 18; Yastrzemski, Bos., 16; Thompson, Det., 16; Nettles, NY, 16.

STOLEN BASES—Remy, Cal., 27; Patek, KC, 24; Norris, Cle., 17; LeFlore, Det., 17; Bond., Cal., 17; Page, Oak., 17.

PITCHING (8 decisions) — Johnson, Minn., 8-3, .750, 2.67; Lyle, NY, 6-1, .750, 1.73; Barrios, Chi., 6-2, .727, 2.81; Tanana, Cal., 12-5, .706, 1.89; Rozema, Det., 7-3, .700, 2.62; Elbby, Cle., 8-4, .667, 2.52; Fidrych, Det., 6-3, .667, 2.41; Gullett, NY, 6-3, .667, 4.08.

STRIKEOUTS—Ryan, Cal., 211; Tanana, Cal., 144; Palmer, Bal., 105; Leonard, KC, 105; Eckersley, Cle., 96.



George Scott



Mike Schmidt

Home run leaders.

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Observer

'Doing It My Way'

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—When Jimmy Carter set out to be the Democratic candidate for President, he decided to do it by running against the Democratic party.

"Bad show," said Democrats.

"I'll do it my way," said Jimmy.

When Jimmy had beaten the Democrats, he'd made up his mind to run for the biggest job in Washington by running against Washington.



Baker

"It isn't done that way," said Washington.

"I'll do it my way," said Jimmy.

When Jimmy was about to be sworn in to the biggest job in Washington, he told the chief justice not to call him James. "Call me Jimmy," he said.

"Bad form," said some people.

"I'll do it my way," said Jimmy.

Jimmy did it his way by walking his family from the Capitol to the White House. When he got there, he did it his way by giving a slew of the best jobs to people who had studied under the Rockefellers.

"The Rockefellers are Republicans," observed the observers of American politics, trying to deduce what Jimmy's politics were and what he really, truly, sincerely, honestly believed in. They didn't bother Jimmy, nor did the Republicanism of Rockefellers. He did it his way.

One day all the Democrats and all the Republicans at the capital read in the papers that Jimmy was going to take all the pork out of the pork barrel. They sent ambassadors to the White House. "Jimmy," they said, "you can't do it this way."

"I'll do it my way," said Jimmy.

Having beaten the Democratic party, Washington, Congress and people who were suspicious of creeping Rockefellerism, Jimmy decided to talk about human rights and to balance the budget.

Moscow said that talking about human rights wasn't their way, and what's more, wasn't Washington's way either. "I'll do it my way," said Jimmy.

Moreover, he said, he was going to let Andrew Young tell the world precisely what he thought of it, whether the State Department liked it or not. "That's not the way we do it," said the State Department.

After awhile everybody stopped trying to educate Jimmy in the right way to do things and waited for him to do them his way.

One day Jimmy was a Democrat; the next, a Republican. One day, conservative; next day liberal. One day suffering for downtrodden humanity; next day, putting the budgetary axe to paupers and desperate children.

Yet when the question of the B-1 bomber came up, everybody still assumed that Jimmy would do it the usual way. The usual way, when the government is confronted with a multibillion-dollar proposal from the Pentagon, is to hand over a few billion but not the whole Treasury and hope they won't come back until the next President has moved in.

The virtue of the usual way is that it takes the political heat off the President, by pacifying conservatives who usually want more profligacy at the Pentagon and by reducing the surliness of the liberals, who prefer having the disputed money wasted by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Compromise and stall being the usual way, everybody naturally was astounded when Jimmy did it his way and cancelled the B-1 outright. Predictably, liberals were ecstatic and conservatives dismayed, each concluding that Jimmy had finally tipped his political hand.

Jimmy had done nothing of the sort, as usual, he had just done it his way, and his way has practically nothing to do with politics.

The usual distinctions among Conservatives, Liberals, Democrats, Republicans, hard liners, soft liners, hawks, doves—with Jimmy these seem to be musty antique baggage left over from a political past that no longer works.

Jimmy's way is the way of the engineer. With luck he may engineer a new politics that will make present political groupings as archaic as the Whigs. For now, by doing it his way he looks like a hundred billion dollars, which is to say, like the new superweapon of American politics.

'Texas used to be a beer and whiskey state, but that's changing fast.'

A Winery Amid Horned Toads and Coyotes

By James P. Sterba

DEL RIO, Texas (NYT).—Surrounded by horned toads, cactus, jackrabbits, tarantulas, rattlesnakes, coyotes, drug smugglers and multitudes of incorrigible drinkers of tequila, whisky and beer, there exists on the edge of this sleepy border town a tiny winery.

It is, in fact, the oldest bonded winery in Texas. And, for decades, it was the only winery in the state where Wild West legends were routinely fueled by much harder stuff than the gentle juice of the grape. If cowboys galloped into town on Saturday nights for a glass or two of port, they certainly kept it to themselves.

Shot glasses and longneck beer bottles still persist in Texas, of course. But the state is changing. Infestations of "outsiders," here to sample Sun Belt capitalism, eschew redeye and embrace Bordeaux. And in their feverish quest to upstage the East and West Coasts at virtually everything, Texas natives are bent on first equalling, then surpassing, the oenological sophistication of the most sensitive California palates.

Wine sales have soared along with the state's growing affluence. They even serve it with chile, barbecue, and chicken-fried steak.

Texas ranks eighth among states in wine consumption, downing some 13 million gallons a year, or about one gallon per capita.

Lone Survivor

All of this is good news for Thomas Qualia, who runs the Val Verde winery, established here by his grandfather, Frank, in 1883. It is the lone survivor of about two dozen mom-and-pop wineries that once dotted the state. The others died out in the late 40s, but Louis Qualia, Tom's father, held on. Today, business is expanding and the future looks bright.

In fact, Texas agriculture extension agents and researchers at Texas A & M University say winemaking could become serious business all over West Texas in the next decade. They have been scurrying around the former habitats of Judge Roy Bean, oil wildcatters, and assorted cowpokes in search of climate and soil capable of turning Texas into a place where the Rothschilds and the Gallo Brothers could feel at home.

The state's second winery was established in Lubbock a few years ago, and crushed its first grape harvest last fall. Even some California grape growers have been eyeing acreage east of El Paso, where researchers have established numerous test plots of European and California varieties.

"The potential is quite good, but by no means are we going to produce a Cabernet Sauvignon," said Ronald Perry, a Californian who works as a wine research associate at Texas A & M. Barbara, Emerald Riesling, Ruby Cabernet, and French Colombard look most promising, he said.

"Wine consumption in Texas is increasing every year as population and affluence increase, and there's lots of room for expansion," said Michael Kilby, an extension services horticulturist in El Paso.

Growing Season

"The climate in West Texas is similar to the San Joaquin Valley in California, except for rainfall distribution," he said. "We get our rain in July and August and they get theirs in the winter. I don't think that's a serious detriment if we plan our growing season around it."

The political climate, however, was a problem for a while. Mr. Perry, noting the state's Bible Belt location, said his wine research at Texas A & M had to be kept "hush hush" for several years for fear that politicians would turn "making wine on campus" into a campaign issue. Still, "dry counties," where alcoholic beverage sales are prohibited, persist. But the Texas Legislature passed a bill this year allowing the production of wine in dry counties.

Thomas Qualia's grandfather, who came from north of Milan, Italy, started his winery using Spanish grapes pruned from his neighbor's vines. He began by making both a dry and a sweet red wine. Thomas's father, Louis, who is 80 years old, added herbemont grapes later to produce a sweet amber wine that tastes like sweet sherry. Tom, who is a 30-year-old Peace Corps veteran, is now experimenting with European varieties.

Tom ferments and bottles his wine, called San Felipe Del Rio, in the winery built by his grandfather. It has 18-inch-thick adobe walls to keep out the West Texas heat. In back of the winery is a 12-acre vineyard. He also has another 15-acre vineyard 35 miles south of Del Rio.

Prohibition

"My father started out making wine for home consumption like other immigrant fathers," said Louis. "We kept growing our grapes during Prohibition and selling them to Houston—made more money on the grapes than we did making wine. People were buying them to make wine illegally. If the Texas Rangers hadn't gotten in our way, we'd have made a fortune. But they traced back the grapes and got pretty strict."

Both his grandfather and father had to farm other crops to make ends meet, but Tom has gone into winemaking full time. Since he took charge four years ago, he has more than doubled production from 2,000 to 5,000 gallons a year and is thinking about widening distribution.

At the moment, he sells his wine only at the winery. Prices: $1.30 per bottle for the dry and sweet reds, and $1.65 a bottle for the sweet amber. Neither the bottles nor the labels are fancy. He uses screw-on caps instead of corks.

"There's no reason to be pretentious because what you buy is the wine, not the bottle," Tom Qualia said. "And we sell all we make right at the winery, so we haven't had to advertise or sell to wholesalers. Texas used to be a beer and whiskey state, but that's changing fast."

PEOPLE: *Powder Puff Derby In U.S. Is Grounded*

An era in aviation came to an end Monday at the Tampa, Fla., airport when the last plane of the last Powder Puff Derby touched the tarmac. More than 300 women fliers set out Friday from Palm Springs, Calif., for the annual transcontinental flight. About 130 finished after stops at Tucson, Ariz., El Paso, Midland and Dallas, Texas; Shreveport, La.; Jackson, Miss.; and Thomasville, Ga. First across the finish line at Tampa were Jan Gammell of El Cajon, Calif., and her co-pilot, Ilovene Potter of Federal Way, Wash. They landed their single-engine Comanche 260 Sunday. But the final derby was a proficiency contest, not a race, and winners will be announced later. The Powder Puff Derby started in 1947 under the sponsorship of the Ninety-Nines, a women's flying organization. The derby missed only one year, in 1974, when it was canceled due to the fuel crisis. Now the Ninety-Nines are pleading lack of funds and sponsorship as the reasons for ending the competition.

* * *



Eddie Fisher

. . . a com[illegible]

Eddie Fisher is hitting the comeback trail. The "golden throat" of the '50s, whose four wives included Elizabeth Taylor and Debbie Reynolds, said, "This will be my last shot," as he launched his new act Sunday night at a resort hotel in New York's Catskill Mountains. Fisher, now in his late forties, saw his show-business career decline into heavy debts and a battle with amphetamines. Now he is writing his autobiography and plans a series of acts across the country, leading up to an engagement in Las Vegas in October.

* * *

Michigan State Rep. Rosetta Ferguson had the last word and threw the last punch in a hot-tempered debate over a bid to decriminalize marijuana possession in Michigan. "You pot smoker! You pot smoker!" she screamed at Rep. Perry Bullard minutes after the marijuana reform bill was defeated in the Michigan House—and with that she hit him on the head. Bullard had proposed that jail penalties be dropped for possession of less than an ounce of marijuana. The proposal was defeated, 53 to 48.

* * *

Radio Peking has made its second attack in two months on the high living style of P[illegible] Leonid Brezhnev of the [illegible] Union. Having previously [illegible] him to task for being a [illegible] dresser, Radio Peking sa[illegible] Russian-language broadcas[illegible] ed Moscow-ward, that Br[illegible] garage resembles the royal [illegible] of King Louis XVI of [illegible] and, the radio added, if he [illegible] watch out, he may wind [illegible] Louis, who was guillotine[illegible]

* * *

Two French plumbers won the fourth world [illegible] navigation championship, [illegible] ing past the closest com[illegible] by two minutes at Cag[illegible] Mer, France. Thirty-fo[illegible] creations and 100 crewme[illegible] ed the 600-meter sprint. [illegible] sank in mid-course but [illegible] juries were reported. T[illegible] ning team, Jean Ferer[illegible] Pierre Lanternier, took [illegible] minutes to row their way [illegible] tory aboard the Drangon [illegible] grenier—two tubs welded [illegible] and buoyed by floats.

* * *

The widow of singe[illegible] Davidson's music directo[illegible] was one of the 162 perso[illegible] in the fire that destroy[illegible] Beverly Hills Supper C[illegible] Covington, Ky., has filed [illegible] million suit against the [illegible] and operators of the ni[illegible] The suit, by Marguerite [illegible] 24, widow of George He[illegible] brought the total to $65 [illegible] in suits following the [illegible] fire.

—SAMUEL JUST[illegible]

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